

Senior Greek Socialist quits party

ATHENS (R) — A senior Greek politician resigned Saturday from the ruling Socialist Party and released a letter that accuses Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of ambitions to lead the Third World. Assimakis Fotilas published a letter he sent Mr. Papandreu in June when he stepped down as junior foreign minister. In the letter, he charges that "there is failure, total failure... unforgivable because it is unjustifiable." The letter said Greek policy was guided by "a personal attraction you feel towards a Third World orientation and probably by your personal tendency towards being recognised as the undisputed leader of the Third World." Citing a string of alleged policy failures, it asserted that Athens had thrown up key opportunities to mediate in Chad and over the Palestinian question, and been turned down in its application for observer status in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Jordan Times

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Civil Defence to test alarms

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department will carry out a test on the country's alarm sirens in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. The tests, to be conducted at 9 a.m., will take place on Monday and Tuesday in Amman, on Wednesday in Zarqa and on Thursday in Irbid, a Civil Defence Department announcement said Saturday.

Moroccan envoy arrives in Jeddah

BAHRAIN (R) — A Moroccan envoy, Ahmad Reda Gadira, arrived in the Red Sea port to Jeddah Saturday with a message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia from King Hassan, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It gave no other details, but King Hassan has sent other envoys to Arab states inviting them to a special summit meeting to discuss Jordan's decision last month to resume ties diplomatic with Egypt.

Weinberger visits Mideast next week

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will leave Washington Tuesday on a trip that will take him to Tunisia, Egypt and Israel. Mr. Weinberger also will attend meetings of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in Italy next week.

Lebanese envoy in Jeddah

BAHRAIN (R) — A Lebanese envoy arrived in Jeddah Friday night to brief Saudi Arabia's leaders on the situation in his country and discuss bilateral relations, the Saudi Press Agency said Saturday. The envoy, former Prime Minister Takiyeddin Al Solh, told reporters before leaving Beirut he hoped the present crisis between Saudi Arabia and Lebanon was a passing cloud and "the relations between the two countries would return to their previous level."

'Israel sends arms to Iran via Frankfurt'

PARIS (R) — Israel has been using Frankfurt airport in West Germany to supply arms to Iran, the exiled Mujahedeen-e-Khalq opposition movement has said. The Paris-based Mujahedeen said they had information showing that three Israeli airlines, including the national carrier El Al, transported arms to Frankfurt as recently as last April. Iran has denied reports it receives arms aid from Israel.

Cyprus may seek suspect's extradition

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus may seek the extradition of a third suspect in connection with Thursday's car bomb blast outside the Israeli embassy here, a government spokesman said Saturday. Two Arabs, an Iraqi and a North Yemeni, were remanded in custody for eight days Friday in Nicosia, charged with destroying property with explosive substances. They face up to 14 years in jail if convicted.

Egypt is committed to peace and seeks to unite Arabs, Mubarak says

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak Saturday reaffirmed Egypt's commitment to peace on the 11th anniversary of the last Arab-Israeli war and said his country's main aim was to unite the Arabs.

"The peace we enjoy today and which was blessed by millions of people, was not offered to us on a gold platter," Mr. Mubarak said in the televised speech.

"This peace is not a passing tactical ploy but the implementation of a firm strategy based on honouring our word towards the international community and our commitment to the continuation and safeguarding of peace," he said.

Egypt is the only Arab country to have a signed peace treaty with Israel at the cost of ostracisation by the majority of Arab states, but Jordan last month resumed diplomatic ties with Cairo.

Mr. Mubarak praised the Jordanian move as a "growing step on the right path to unifying Arab ranks."

In an apparent reference to differences within the Arab World, Mr. Mubarak said Egypt's aim was "to rally the Arabs around a common stand because Arab strength is derived only through unity."

Earlier, Mr. Mubarak accompanied by members of his administration and armed forces commanders, paid homage to war heroes and placed wreaths on pyramid-shaped memorial stand to those who fell in combat.

Mr. Mubarak, a former air force pilot who masterminded the first air strike on Israeli positions in Sinai 11 years ago Saturday, was greeted by a guard of honour while a trumpet played reveille and the last post.

The 56-year-old leader assumed the presidency four years ago Saturday after his predecessor, Anwar Sadat, architect of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in 1979, was felled by assassins' bullets on Oct. 6, 1981, while attending a military parade commemorating the war.

After the memorial service, Mr. Mubarak visited the late president's widow and family. He referred to Mr. Sadat in his speech as the "hero of war and peace."

Meanwhile in Kuwait, Egyptian

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid was quoted as saying that Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt is not related in any way with the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Abdul Meguid was quoted as saying in an interview conducted at the U.N. by the Arabic daily Al Rai Al Aam that Egyptian-Jordanian diplomatic moves are "bound to help Middle East peace efforts and put things in their right perspective."

The restoration of relations reflects the strong relations between the two countries, the minister said.

In reply to a question about the Gulf war, Mr. Abdul Meguid called on Iran to respond to mediation by the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of Islamic Conference and other organisations.

On Lebanon, the Egyptian minister said that Egypt supports the legitimate government's demands for a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. "The invasion of Lebanon in 1982 has dealt a hard blow to the peace process," Mr. Abdul Meguid said.

Mubarak made his mark on Egypt in three years, page 2

Baz urges Iraq to restore ties with Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — A top aide of President Hosni Mubarak was cited Saturday as calling on Iraq to follow Jordan's lead and restore

"Every Egyptian has a right to expect Iraq to be among the first Arab countries that take such a step," Mr. Mubarak's political adviser Osama Al Baz said in an interview with the weekly newspaper Akhbar Al Yom.

"We regard it as strange that relations (with Iraq) continue to be ruptured at a time when Iraq maintains relations with countries which support the other party (Iran) militarily and politically" in contrast to Egypt's consistent support to Baghdad, he added.

Jordan and Iraq, along with 15 other Arab countries severed relations with Egypt after it signed a separate treaty with Israel in 1979. Jordan restored relations with Egypt late last month.

Dr. Baz's remarks followed similar comment by Mr. Mubarak who was quoted on Tuesday in a Cairo newspaper interview as saying that, like many Egyptians, he expected Iraq to be the first of the 17 Arab states to restore relations with Egypt.

"Iraq may have its reasons, but I do not believe Iraq will be late in taking this step," Mr. Mubarak said.

Dr. Baz said Jordan's move was aimed at achieving Arab solidarity rather than any "specific steps" toward an Arab-Israeli settlement.

U.S. sees no present mediation role in Lebanon, Shultz tells Syrian minister

NEW YORK (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told the Syrian foreign minister Saturday the United States did not see enough flexibility among those involved in Lebanon to enable the United States to act as a mediator

Mr. Shultz's assessment came as Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said his country would welcome "any mediation effort or help, whatever the source" to secure withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

A senior U.S. official said Mr. Shultz told Syrian Minister Faruq Al Shara'a that Washington was prepared to help to achieve an Israeli pullout but that "we did not presently see the kind of flexibility" that would permit closer U.S. involvement.

The official said the Syrian official said the Syrian off-

Beirut crossings closed as militias defy accord

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army Saturday closed crossing points between east and west Beirut, the army closed these points to protect citizens.

No incidents were reported and there was no immediate explanation for the militias' decision to set up checkpoints.

Under an all-party peace accord implemented in July, armed militiamen and checkpoints were banned from Beirut and the Lebanese army was deployed along the green line.

An army communique said that

due to the appearance of armed men near crossing points between east and west Beirut, the army closed these points to protect citizens.

The Lebanese prime minister told a news conference Thursday he would welcome a meeting with President Reagan. A senior U.S. official in Washington said Mr. Reagan had no time for a meeting.

Public debate — Mondale's chance to narrow Reagan's lead

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. presidential campaign reaches a potential turning point today, Sunday, when Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale hold a televised debate that could be Mr. Mondale's salvation or his swan song.

Tens of millions of Americans are expected to tune in when the popular president and his struggling Democratic rival meet on a stage in Louisville, Kentucky, for a 90-minute clash on domestic policy issues. (Debate begins at 0100 GMT Monday)

Not since the first presidential debates between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon in 1960, has a challenger been so far behind in the polls as former Vice-President Mondale.

"He considers this to be the opportunity of his life," said Mondale campaign chairman James

Johnson.

With the Nov. 6 election just one month away, an ABC News-Washington Post survey reports that Mr. Reagan, 73, now leads in 48 of the 50 U.S. states.

In an unusually large sampling of nearly 12,000 voters, Mr. Mondale, 56, led or was level only in the states of Rhode Island and Hawaii and the capital's electoral district, Washington, D.C.

Such a result would give Mr. Reagan the biggest landslide victory in the history of America's indirect election system and dwarf his thrashing of Jimmy Carter in 1980.

After polls like that, Mr. Reagan exuded confidence. Asked by reporters on Friday whether he was ready for the debate, Mr. Reagan replied jauntily: "As ready as I'm ever going to be."

In fact, he was about to leave for his Camp David retreat, where, like Mr. Mondale in Washington, he would rehearse with aides, study issues and watch films of his rival in action to try to ensure a polished performance and avoid politically fatal gaffes.

But the chances of exploiting any slip-up will be limited by the rigid format of the debate. It will amount to a side-by-side news conference in which the candidates are not supposed to address each other directly.

The debate takes place amid mounting evidence that Mr. Mondale has not denied public perceptions that Mr. Reagan is responsible for economic prosperity and rising respect for America in the world.

This, and his personal charm, have more than offset views that

Mr. Reagan is a rich man's president, that his programmes are unfair to the poor, that his budget deficits are dangerous and even that his foreign policies could lead to war.

This has made the debate a do-or-die chance for Mr. Mondale to tout Mr. Reagan's weak points and his own strong points.

"This is a remarkable opportunity for him to be seen up close by tens of millions of people," said Mr. Johnson. "He'll be aggressive about Reagan's failures. He'll make sure that when this thing is over people know there's an election under way."

Mr. Mondale's task may be even more formidable than any previous challenger. He has to overcome Mr. Reagan's renowned stage presence, huge poll leads and his own image as an un-

inspiring public performer.

To do that, aides say, he will have to show the fire and wit that marked his best debate performances during the sometimes bitter Democratic nomination contest earlier this year.

He also has the advantage of being very well informed on issues and — unlike Mr. Reagan — is not prone to the mental lapses and verbal gaffes that can spell ruin in these debates.

Mr. Mondale strategists have high hopes the president will make some blunder comparable to Mr. Ford's devastating assertion, in 1976, that Eastern Europe was not under Soviet domination.

"We know he's got the potential to do it," said Mondale campaign manager Bob Becker. "He's done it all his life."

Scargill rejects new peace bid

LONDON (AP) — Miners' leader Arthur Scargill Saturday dismissed a fresh mediation effort to end Britain's seven-month-old miners' strike, dashing hopes of a breakthrough while the threat of a separate stoppage by mine foremen remains in the balance. He said after a 3½-hour meeting with the independent conciliation service ACAS at its London headquarters there was no prospect of a settlement until the state-run National Coal board scraps plans to close 20 loss-making mines and cut 20,000 jobs. He ruled out independent arbitration on mine closures proposals by the 17,000-member foremen's union, which last week voted overwhelmingly to go on strike. "It does not answer the fundamental problem about the pit closure programme or the pits that are threatened with closure," Mr. Scargill told reporters. "The issue we have been in dispute over for the past seven months is essentially the same. The question of arbitration has nothing to do with the central issue which caused the dispute."



His Majesty King Hussein welcomed home by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan upon Their Majesties the King and Queen Noor's arrival Saturday from 7-day Holland, Sweden visit. (Petra photo)

King, Queen return after visits to Holland, Sweden

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Saturday evening at the end of visits to Holland and Sweden which lasted seven days. The visits were at the invitation of Queen Beatrix and her husband Prince Claus of Holland and Sweden's King Karl Gustav and Queen Sylvia.

During the visit King Hussein and Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat held talks with leaders of the two countries on developments in the Middle East region and ways to bolster ties of friendship and cooperation between Jordan on one hand and Holland and Sweden on the other.

Upon their return to Amman King Hussein and Queen Noor were met by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Alla, speakers of Upper and Lower House of Parliament, cabinet members and senior officials.

Returning with the King were Prime Minister Obeidat, Chief of Staff Prince Fawzi bin Al Hussein and his wife Princess Huda.

Upon their departure from Stockholm the King and Queen were accorded an official farewell ceremony in which the king and queen of Sweden took part along with royal family members and senior Swedish officials.

In a press conference on Friday in Stockholm, the King said he is ready to attend a special Arab summit to discuss Jordan's decision last month to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt.

"If there is a summit I will go. It would give us an opportunity to explain that Egypt belongs to the old Arab family and that the break which has caused us all worry now can be repaired. We could discuss in Rabat all aspects of Arab relations and problems at a dangerous and critical time in our area," the King said.

King Hussein met journalists with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on the third day of his four-day visit.

The King stressed that his resumption of ties with Cairo was "a step towards the restoration of Arab states. He said a few governments

had been informed of the decision beforehand, and added that he found it "generally accepted."

After the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty, 17 Arab states broke relations with Cairo. Jordan is the first to restore relations.

Asked if he thought other Arab states would follow Jordan's example in the near future, King Hussein answered: "It is inevitable, the Arab camp must once again become a united family."

Mr. Palme said in a brief comment that he had discussed with King Hussein various aspects of Middle East politics, including the Iran-Iraq war, and plans proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and others to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Palme, who has recently received Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, talked with King Hussein for more than two hours.

King Hussein repeated his call for a peace conference involving the PLO, Middle Eastern nations and permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Tribal leaders, notables endorse Jordan's decision

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court has received more cables from tribal leaders in the East and West Banks and from leading personalities in refugee camps and heads and representatives of commercial and charitable institutions in the country expressing appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's move to restore diplomatic and political relations with Egypt.

The cables affirmed that the Jordanian move will play a major factor in unifying the Arab ranks in defending the higher interests of the Arab Nation at the top of which are the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The chief of the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem, the chairman of the Jericho Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, leaders and notables of Baq'a and Gaza refugee camps as well as from groups of refugees in Deir Alia district were among those who sent the cables.

Gromyko: Moscow ready for talks if U.S. is sincere

EAST BERLIN (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said Saturday Moscow was ready for an "open and honest" dialogue with Washington if the United States showed proof of its peaceful intentions.

Mr. Gromyko, addressing a meeting in East Berlin, said his meetings with U.S. officials in Washington last week showed the United States was not interested in limiting space weapons and was only employing diplomatic manoeuvres to mask this.

"I must say that such manoeuvres have become an integral part of the U.S. diplomatic arsenal. For this reason we judge U.S. policy not by words but by deeds."

"Thus, I want to reassert that if Washington really shows an interest in solving current problems, especially in the area of the arms race... we are ready to conduct an honest and open dialogue. Time will tell whether Washington is really ready to make changes in some of its positions," he said.

The speech, made at a meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of East Germany, was Mr. Gromyko's first public address since his talks with President Reagan.

The veteran foreign minister, who was representing President

Sharif Zaid returns from Turkey

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned to Amman Saturday at the end of an official visit to Turkey. During his visit, Gen. Sharif Zaid met with the Turkish minister of defence to discuss cooperation between Jordan and Turkey on a number of issues of mutual interest.

He also met with the Turkish army chief of staff and toured a number of military positions.

Japan lends JD 23m to NPC

AMMAN (Petra) — The Japanese government has granted Jordan an easy-term loan of JD 23 million to help finance the second phase of the southern Jordan Valley project, according to an agreement signed here Saturday.

The second phase entails irrigating 60,000 dunams of land in the area of Ghor Safi, Fita and Khanzireh of the Karak Governorate, lying east and south of the Dead Sea.

The project requires building a diversion at Al Mujib River near the Dead Sea and building pipelines along 73 kilometres, erecting the Al Tannour Dam on Wadi Al Hassa Valley to hold back an estimated 12 million cubic metres of water for irrigation and an irrigation system to water the lands included in the project.

The total cost of the project is expected to amount to JD 60 million and the National Planning Council (NPC) is holding contacts with the Saudi Fund, the Kuwaiti Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to provide the remaining amounts, according to an NPC spokesman.

The agreement was signed by NPC President Omar Abdullah Dakhan, and Japan's Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama.

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Egypt to get Mirage 2000 jets next year

CAIRO (Agencies) — Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said in a newspaper interview, that French-made Mirage 2000 combat planes will join the Egyptian Air Force next year.

He told the weekly newspaper Akhbar Al Yom published Saturday that the deal was part of an ambitious programme to modernise and improve the Egyptian Armed Forces.

He did not say how many Mirage 2000 would go into service. France is a major supplier of military aircraft to Egypt. Two years ago Paris agreed to sell Egypt 20 Mirage 2000 planes in a \$1-billion deal, the biggest Egypt has concluded with a West European country.

He dismissed suggestions that the recent exchange of ambassadors with the Soviet Union would restore Moscow's role, during the era of the late Gamal Abdul Nasser, as Egypt's major weapon supplier.

"There should be a diversification of the sources of arms to get away from the domination of any power," Marshal Abu Ghazala said.

He said that supplying the Egyptian

Navy with mine hunters and sweepers was a priority following the Red Sea minings, which brought vessels of the navies of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Italy to sweep the area.

The minister said the navy would also be supplied by modern British-made torpedoes next year.

Marshal Abu Ghazala said Egypt's military industry was developing rapidly and that 90 per cent of ammunition for various weapons as well as other military equipment were manufactured locally.

He denied that the Egyptian Armed Forces were now in a state of military relaxation saying: "Our military strategy is to deter any aggression," the newspaper quoted him saying.

Describing the Egyptian-American military aid relationship as "more than excellent," Marshal Abu Ghazala told the weekly newspaper

American-built warplanes were "the backbone" of the Egyptian Air Force.

Egypt already has taken delivery of 40 U.S.-made F-16 jet fighters and has another 40 on order. The Egyptian arsenal also includes 35 F-4 Phantoms and about two dozen C-130 military transport planes.

Noting that U.S. military aid procedures are "long and complicated," Marshal Abu Ghazala said: "It is premature to make predictions now, but we look forward to an increase in this assistance so long as there are possibilities of getting it."

"The United States has been approving our requests no matter how advanced the arms involved are," he said. "Our relationship in this respect has been perfect and our cooperation more than excellent. Expertise, studies and views are being exchanged without restrictions or pressures."

The U.S. military aid programme began after the treaty with Israel was signed.

In the coming year, Egypt will get \$1.2 billion in military aid, all of it a grant.



OLD FRIENDS: Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami (left) meets with his old friend, York Friday, (AP wirephoto) Zuhdi Labib Terzi, Palestine Liberation Org.

Kuwait will not reveal arms secrets, aide says

BEIRUT (R) — Kuwait's foreign minister was quoted Saturday as saying his country had given pledges to the United States and the Soviet Union to keep the secrets of any sophisticated weapons it received from them.

Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah made the statement in an interview in the latest edition of the Arabic magazine Al Watan Al Arabi published in Paris and received in Beirut Saturday.

Asked about reports of a Kuwait pledge to the United States to keep advanced U.S. weaponry out of reach of Soviet personnel working in Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah replied:

"It is the U.S. right to demand that, just as it is the Soviet Union's right, since neither country wants to disclose the secrets of its sophisticated weapons to the other. This is a legal right."

Asked if he had made such a

pledge to the Soviet Union, Sheikh Sabah said: "Yes."

Kuwait earlier this year announced conclusion of a contract to buy Soviet arms after the United States refused to supply it with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

"We are not bound to buy our arms from the United States," Sheikh Sabah said. "Buying Soviet arms is not new to us. We have good relations with both Washington and Moscow and have bought weapons from both countries in the past."

"As for the Stinger missiles deal, we believe it is the right of the U.S. Congress to agree to or reject it — and it is our right to try to obtain similar weapons from another state," he added.

"We insist on creating a balance in our arms supplies between Washington and Moscow as long as we have good relations with both countries."

Baghdad ready for International Fair

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Preparations for the opening of the International Baghdad Fair on Dec. 2nd have been completed. Iraq received requests from 52 countries and 700 companies and businesses to take part in the fair and said it would be possible for direct sales to the public during the fair.

AOID chief tours UAE, Oman

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Director General of the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) Hatem Abdul Rashid starts a tour of the United Arab Emirates and Oman on Saturday to discuss coordination between AOID and the two countries. Also to be discussed is AOID's technical assistance to them.

The AOID chief is expected to discuss with officials in the two countries preparations for holding a general conference on industrial development in the Arab World, scheduled for Oct. 20 in Damascus, and AOID's programmes for the coming two years.

Iraq sacks Foreign Ministry official

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Undersecretary Mohammed Saeed Al Sahar was dismissed from his post last Tuesday, the same day that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamad Alwan was sacked, diplomats said Saturday.

They said no reason had been given for Mr. Sahar's dismissal. A decree signed by President Saddam Hussein sacking Mr. Alwan cited negligence and irregular attendance at his post.

Israel increases taxes on Arabs in Jerusalem

KUWAIT (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities are reported increasing their heavy taxes on Arab citizens and merchants in occupied Jerusalem.

Reports reaching here said that the authorities have lately resorted to confiscating the merchants' goods and closing their stores and even imprisoning them as they had refused to pay the imposed taxes which actually exceeded the merchants' income.

At the same time the Israeli authorities continue to prevent Jerusalem residents from obtaining licences for building, especially in the Silwan region, inhabited by 30,000 people.

The Israelis continue, however, to build settlements for new Jewish settlers in and around the city of Jerusalem and on confiscated Arab land, the reports said.

Iranians arrive in Iraq to visit Muslim shrines

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A group of 27 Iranian families assembled in Baghdad Saturday to visit Muslim Shi'ite shrines in Iraq in response to an invitation by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, an official said.

The official, who refused to be named, said the families would visit the holy shrines in Najaf and Kerbala, south west of Baghdad, and other areas. He did not say whether the families had come from Iran or were living outside the country.

A statement by the Revolutionary Command Council issued on Sept. 25 said all Iraqi diplomatic missions had been instructed to give all necessary help to Iranians who wished to visit Iraq during the Islamic month of Muharram.

The first 10 days of the month are particularly holy for Shi'ite Muslims marking the martyrdom of the Prophet Mohammad's grandson Hussein in the year 680. Iraq has decided to release about 100 Iranian war prisoners on Ashura a reliable source said Friday.

Meanwhile, Iran is sending

home 74 disabled Iraqi POWs for "Islamic and humanitarian reasons," the official Iranian News Agency said.

The Baghdad source, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said the Iraqi government at war with its neighbour Iran for four years, has informed the International Committee of the Red Cross of its decision to release the POWs as "a goodwill gesture towards the Iranian people."

The Geneva-based Red Cross source said, has "already chartered a plane to fly the Iranian POWs from Baghdad to Tehran," the Iranian capital.

"The POWs operation will most probably be completed next week," the source said without further elaboration.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said the Iraqi prisoners of war will be handed over through a third unspecified country to the Red Cross on Oct. 8.

It said the Iranian War Information Headquarters called on the Red Cross "to exert pressure on Iraq to free Iranian civilians and wounded soldiers."

Pravda condemns Iran

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda published a statement Saturday from the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh (Communist) Party accusing the Islamic leadership in Iran of torturing one of its members.

The statement said Ehsan Tab-

ari had been imprisoned for more than a year, during which he was tortured and had suffered several heart attacks. The authorities recently forced him to take part in a television programme and make "statements absolutely at odds with his convictions," the article said.

Greek-Cypriots are arming themselves, Denktash says

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said Saturday Greek-Cypriots were arming themselves under the eyes of the U.N. peace keeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

In a statement to Turkey's semi-official Anatolian News Agency, Mr. Denktash said: "The arming of Greeks has taken place and is still taking place under the very eyes and surveillance of UNFICYP."

"Turning a blind eye to the up- setting of the balance of power in Cyprus will create a situation in the island which will jeopardise peace in future. Then, UNFICYP will be responsible," he added.

Mr. Denktash dismissed Greek-Cypriot press reports that

said accused the Turkish side of maintaining a negative and uncompromising attitude during talks on the Cyprus problem held in Vienna last month by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"Had the first round ended up in a deadlock, the second round would not have been scheduled," he said.

Accusing Greeks of not wanting a solution to the Cyprus problem, he said: "They prefer the prolongation of the present situation because under the present circumstances, a deceived world is looking upon the coupist Greek-Cypriot administration as the legitimate government of Cyprus."

Mubarak made his mark on Egypt

By Nicholas Moore

Reuser

CAIRO — When gunmen riddled President Anwar Sadat with bullets at a Cairo military parade on Oct. 6, 1981, most Egyptians dismissed successor Hosni Mubarak as a political nobody.

The then vice-president, dragged by his bodyguard from Mr. Sadat's bleeding body, was known as a graduate of the prestigious Soviet Frunze Military Academy and as a war hero who led the Egyptian Air Force in the 1973 Sinai battles against Israel.

But the self-effacing Mubarak apparently lacked the charisma of Mr. Sadat or his predecessor Gamal Abdul Nasser. The burly, dour man whose only public show of emotion is a very occasional wry grin or sad smile, looked like a stopgap.

In three years, however, Mr. Mubarak, 56, has begun to make his mark on Egypt.

There have been no radical Nasserite reforms or Sadat-style theatrical gestures: Sadat, apart from his epochal 1977 journey to Israel seeking peace with the Jewish state, diverted Egypt's masses with plans for a state funeral for the mummies of ancient pharaohs now in the Egyptian museum.

"I will not make any promises I cannot keep and I will not hide any facts from the people," he said.

Last year, in more philosophical vein, he bluntly told the 48 million Egyptians they were at "a cruel turning point" in their 5,000 years of recorded history.

It was no use looking to him for easy answers for a nation that has to import 65 per cent of its food, adds a million new mouths to feed each eight months and needs



Hosni Mubarak

\$2.25 billion each year of U.S. civil and military aid.

Either Egyptians shrugged off a centuries-old fatalism, worked harder and had fewer babies or they would simply get poorer and poorer.

"I hope for the day when each of us will light a candle instead of sitting around and cursing the darkness," he said.

Step by step, Mr. Mubarak proceeded with such measures as the government could either afford or felt it could risk.

Contracts were awarded to improve Cairo's leaking sewers, dug early this century to serve two million inhabitants where now there are 14 millions. Traffic police in the city's jammed streets were emboldened by a new interior minister to rebuke drivers who jumped red lights at pedestrian crossings.

Although marred by some violence, elections last May returned a substantial opposition bloc of 57 out of 448 People's Assembly places and were judged by Western

diplomats to have been freer than any under Mr. Sadat or Mr. Nasser.

Abroad, Mr. Mubarak discreetly edged Egypt back towards the pan-Arab mainstream. An Arab majority had ostracised Egypt over the peace with Israel.

While not renouncing Mr. Sadat's 1979 peace treaty with Israel and the close links Mr. Sadat forged with the United States, Mr. Mubarak welcomed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to Cairo in December 1983. Last month Jordan restored diplomatic relations.

In recent weeks, however, potential crises have built up abroad and at home.

Radical Libya stood accused by Mr. Mubarak of plotting to bomb the Aswan High Dam on the Nile. Egypt also said it suspected Libya of laying mines which blew up under 18 merchant vessels in the Red Sea, the strategic southern approach to the Suez Canal, during July and August.

At home, workers rioted in the Nile Delta town of Kfar Al Dawwar over rising living costs. The incident recalled much graver riots that compelled Mr. Sadat in 1977 to rescind a rise in the price of bread — so heavily subsidised in Egypt that a loaf costs just one piastre (about one U.S. cent).

Mr. Mubarak quickly ordered price cuts on cooking fat and pasta — a diet staple — and a freeze on several other prices.

But he told the nation that sooner or later it would have to grapple with the explosive issue of huge state subsidies on basic food and fuel, a Nasser legacy, that cushion the masses against harsh economic realities.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:25 Children Programme
18:00 Local Programme
19:25 Programme Review
19:35 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local programme
21:15 Arabic Series
22:15 Local Programme
22:30 Jerash Festival Highlights
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Highlights Continued

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Bob New Hart
21:10 War and Peace
22:00 News in English
22:15 Best Seller

RADIO JORDAN

853 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
4 parity on 9500 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:45 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:45 Jazz Hour
17:00 Newsdesk
17:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:55 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show
23:30 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Meet the Composer 06:45 News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Good Books 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz for the Aching 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 A Day in the Life 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:00 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 The Pleasure of Your 11:00 World News 11:00 24 Hours: News Summary 11:30 Science in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:00 24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 14:00 Play of the Week 14:00 World News 14:00 24 Hours: News Summary 14:30 The Tony Myster Request Show 14:30 Raymond Aron — Conscience of the West 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:00 24 Hours: News Summary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:15 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:00 24 Hours: News Summary 19:30 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Brain of Britain 1954 21:00 Music For A While 21:15 Only Radio Theatre: Mademoiselle Pearl 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour (NB: BBC Programme for October not received)

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200, KH 2200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine, sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; features 17:00 News 17:30 News Horizons and News Products 18:00 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Critic's Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Sunday Report 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News 21:10 International Viewpoints 21:30 Music USA Standards 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Concert Hall 23:00 News 23:10 News Horizons and News Products 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of paintings by leading contemporary French artists at the French Cultural Centre until Oct. 10.
* "Iraqi Cultural Week" — at the Palace of Culture at Hussein Youth City.
* An exhibition of Lebanese products and fashion opens Thursday at 4:00 p.m. at the Star Rock Hotel (Oct. 4 - Oct. 7)
* An exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings, by Akram Abdul Jabbar at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel until Oct. 12.

FILM

* An Iraqi film at 7 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Jays Arts Centre 66519
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jays Arts Centre: Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a

collection of paintings by 19th Century

orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Sweidieh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Palmyra Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Sweidieh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:12 Fajr
05:34 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
11:25 Asr
17:14 Maghreb
18:37 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 061 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Farah One
— Aqaba
— Khartoum
— Hered
— Al Khassan
— Alarish
— Krnan
— Farabi
— Liberton
— Farah I
Amin Kassar and Sons Company, Tel. 23234 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 63.9/ 64.2
Dutch guilder 161.6/ 161.5
Egyptian guinea 325.6/ 333.1
French franc 42.6/ 42.8
Iraqi dinar 364/ 370
Italian lire (for 100) 21/ 21.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 161.5/ 162.4
Kuwaiti dinar 1330/ 1335
Lebanese lira 32.4/ 33.6
Omani rial 1145.6/ 1150
Qatari rial 109.1/ 109.6
Saudi riyal 112/ 112.4
Swiss franc 45.4/ 45.1
Syrian lira 158.2/ 159.1
UAE dirham 44.6/ 45.6
U.S. dollar 292.7/ 295.7
U.K. sterling pound 398/ 400
W. German mark 130.5/ 131.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be relatively hot, with light and variable winds changing to northerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 18/30
Aqaba 24/36
Dhahran 17/24
Jordan Valley 23/35

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 220902
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water services 771125-3
Queen Alia Int. Airport 081 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn 44281-4
Abdullah Maternity, J. Amman 4341-4
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 843945
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musaber Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Hilal, Al-Muhajreen 777101-3
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh 775111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Adnan Al Zaghool 98140
Dr. Othman Mustafa Othman 774024

GENERAL

Jordan Television 775111
Radio Jordan 664111
Ministry of Tourism 42321
Ministry of Health 664112
Price complaints 667176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East

NPC negotiates ECU 9m loan for water projects

AMMAN (Petra) — National Planning Council (NPC) President Omar Abdullah Dakhqan has said that it has been agreed that the Luxembourg-based European Investment Bank (EIB) will grant Jordan a 9 million European Currency Unit (ECU) loan, equivalent to JD 2.8 million, to contribute towards financing water and sewerage projects in Madaba and Ma'an.

Mr. Dakhqan announced this on his returning to Amman after taking part in the annual meetings of the World Bank government council held in Washington in his capacity as the bank's governor for Jordan.

Zaben inaugurates Zarqa digital telephone exchange

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben opened here Saturday a new electronic digital telephone exchange which has an initial capacity of 18,000 lines.

At the opening ceremony, the minister expressed his satisfaction at the development of telephone services in Zarqa. This is the second exchange of its kind to be installed in Jordan after the Ashrafieh exchange, the minister said.

He said that at least 14,000 new subscribers will benefit from the new exchange and added that 9,000 old subscribers will have their lines channelled through the new exchange as well. The inhabitants of Ruseifa, Hashimieh, Al Sukhna, Wadi Duleil, Halabat, Khalidieh and Mabroukeh will also benefit from the new exchange.

According to Dr. Zaben, the project is part of the urban and rural communications project which is being implemented with a French loan.

World Bank to help finance sixth education project

AMMAN (Petra) — The World Bank will partly finance the building of 84 preparatory and primary schools which will be implemented in Jordan in the coming year, Public Works Minister Rayef Nijem announced here Saturday.

He said that these schools will be part of the Ministry of Education's sixth project which also includes 16 schools for the secondary level, and enlarging 220 existing schools around the country. The project is expected to cost JD 40 million, he said.

The ministry will pick up to eight engineering offices to carry out the project after it has completed preparing tender documents and designs for the schools, probably early next year, the minister said.

The Ministry of Public Works has already prepared studies and tender documents for a number of government buildings and will start implementing the projects before the end of this month. These buildings include schools in Marka, Madaba and Ma'an and a public hall and a post office in Madaba, a resthouse in Agaba and an annex to the customs centre at Al Omari, Ramtha and Ad Rashid, as well as a health centre in Al Mazar near Karak, the minister said.

Australian, American archaeologists throw light on the religious aspects, 'monumentalisation' in the history of Jerash

This is the third in a series of five features about the excavations of Jerash which are being carried out under the Jerash International Project. In this article the work on the Tetrapylon, North Decumanus and Church of the Bishop Isiah are reviewed together with the findings of the archaeological teams.

Text and Photos
By Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — The expansion of the North Theatre at Jerash seems to have been part of a "monumentalisation" of the northern part of the city in the late 2nd Century to early 3rd Century A.D. The North Decumanus street and the North Tetrapylon were studied by an Australian team under the leadership of Mr. Alan Walsley.

Towards the end of the 2nd Century A.D., the North Tetrapylon was built at the intersection of the North Decumanus and the Cardo, the colonnaded "main street" of ancient Gerasa. The North Tetrapylon was not included in the original 1st Century A.D. Gerasa town plan, in which the colonnade of the Cardo ran uninterrupted through the area of the Tetrapylon, all the way to the North Gate of the city.

The square Tetrapylon had 5.5-metre-wide arches on all four sides, leading into a circular, and possibly domed, interior with plastered walls. It is typical of many other such structures found throughout the Roman Empire, usually commemorating arches located at the focal points of intersecting colonnaded streets.

Lion's head fountains adorned the pedestals of Corinthian columns on the north and south faces of the monument. Relief blocks with sun and moon — gods on the collapsed eastern and western sides of the structure suggest the Tetrapylon also may have served a religious function, according to Australian architect Dr. Warwick Ball, who is now reconstructing the Tetrapylon.

The North Decumanus

The North Decumanus street, linking the Tetrapylon with the North Theatre, was laid out in the original city plan of the late 1st Century A.D., but was paved and colonnaded at the end of the 2nd Century A.D., as part of the monumentalization of this area.

The Ionic columns along both sides of the Decumanus were built with reused bases, drums and capitals taken from the earlier Cardo colonnade, after the Cardo was widened and its Ionic colonnade was replaced with a Corinthian order during the 2nd Century

A.D.. The stretch of the Cardo north of the Tetrapylon, leading to the North Gate of the city, retains its original 1st Century A.D. narrower width and Ionic colonnade. The Ionic colonnade along the North Decumanus is interrupted on the north side of the street, just before reaching the North Theatre, by two Corinthian columns and piers (the two columns have been re-set in their original position). This must have marked the entrance to an important public building lying north of the Decumanus, but probably built at a later date.

The 9.2-metre-wide North Decumanus is flanked by 4.25-metre-wide sidewalks. A drain made of ceramic pipes below the north sidewalk fed the lions' head fountains in the North Tetrapylon. Long slabs of limestone paving stones in the middle of the street cover an underground drain that is pierced at 14-metre intervals by stone manhole covers that still sport the remains of cemented iron lifting rings.

Blocked doors

The 1st Century wall behind the south sidewalk was originally pierced by eight doorways, probably leading into shops. By the early 5th Century A.D., however, these entrances were blocked up, indicating either that the rooms they led into had been abandoned, or



The North Decumanus, looking towards the Cardo and the North Theatre. The two standing Corinthian columns marked the entrance to a public building. The North Decumanus street is clearly visible to the right of the columns, beyond which is the sidewalk along the southern side of the street.

that other doors were used to enter the rooms. One of these street-front rooms, excavated by Miss Pam Watson, at the intersection of the Cardo and the North Decumanus, had its door along the North Decumanus blocked up. But the room remained in use, and was entered through a door along the Cardo.

By the 6th Century A.D., most of the North Decumanus columns and sidewalk paving stones had been robbed out, and were used to construct buildings in other parts of the city.

As early as the start of the 4th Century A.D., the area around the North Theatre seems to have started losing some of its special status as a major public area, to judge by the remains of some Late Roman and Byzantine walls of smaller buildings that were built flush against the northwest wall of the theatre. By the 6th Century A.D., the former theatre had gone out of use after being badly damaged in an earthquake.

The Church of Bishop Isiah

The ruins provided the Byzantine inhabitants of the city with some conveniently cut stones, some of which were used in the construction of the adjacent Church of Bishop Isiah in the middle of the 6th Century A.D. The church is located on a terrace immediately above and to the west of the North Theatre. It was discovered and excavated by the American team working under the direction of Dr. Vincent Clark, an Australian scholar.

A mosaic inscription in the floor

of the church gives the name of Bishop Isiah of Jerash, but the date of construction is unfortunately not clear on the mosaic. Dr. Clark believes the church was built in 559 A.D.

The church, 28 x 18 metres, is composed of an 8.3-metre-wide central nave, separated by colonnades from two flanking side aisles. A portico along the entire west side of the church was formed by a stylobate of eight columns.

It was used as a church for some 200 years, before being abandoned in the mid-8th Century A.D. Neatly stacked roof tiles, plaster patches along the floor, and a series of basins and bowls used to carry plaster, all suggest the church was undergoing repairs when it was finally abandoned, perhaps after the major earthquake of 747 A.D.

The floor of the triple-apsed basilical church was almost totally covered with the fine mosaics that included geometric patterns, alternating diamonds and squares, portraits of donors, inscriptions, birds, gazelles, deer, peacocks, flowers and grape vines. But, like almost all the other Roman/Byzantine mosaics in Jerash, the human and animal portraits were defaced during the iconoclastic reign of the Umayyad Caliph Yazid II (720-724 A.D.). The mosaic floor has been reburied to protect it until it can be fully restored.

Most of the pottery and glass date from the Umayyad era, indicating that a significant Christian community continued to live and worship in Jerash after the advent of Islam in the mid-7th Century A.D.

Alia inaugurates hospital children's section

Hassan opens cultural centres to mark Arab Child Day celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday inaugurated two cultural complexes for children at Juweideh, south of here, and Quweismeh on the southern outskirts of Amman. The two projects, which cost JD 115,000, were part of activities marking Jordan's celebration of the Arab Child Day.

Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Rawabdeh and other officials and invited guests.

Also Saturday Her Highness Princess Alia opened at Al Bashir Hospital a special section for children. Dr. Sa'id Al Azab, head of the children's section at the hospital, said that the young patients can benefit from the section where they can read, play, paint and watch television. The project cost JD 4,000.

Her Majesty Queen Noor will Monday meet with some 100 children from different towns and cities in Jordan at the Birds Garden in Shmeisani in the course of a programme prepared by Amman Municipality to mark the country's celebration of Arab Child Day.

The children, who will be guests of the municipality, will also visit the Roman Amphitheatre downtown, the Jordan Popular Museum of Costumes, the children's library, the Martyr's Monument, Al Hussein Youth City and adjoining park, and the Haya Arts Centre.

After the inauguration ceremonies, Prince Hassan toured the centres and inspected the gardens and the various facilities offered to the children. The two centres are expected to serve the Juweideh and Quweismeh areas for the coming 10 years.

The centre at Juweideh, named Abu Jaber's centre after its benefactor, includes facilities for developing the children's habits of reading, painting and playing music. The project, built at a cost of JD 70,000 on a 4,500 square metres, was financed by Issa Hanna Abu Jaber.

The Quweismeh centre, which is to be called the Princess Badia' centre comprises a cultural centre for the children and a hobbies hall for creative pastimes. There is also

an adjoining garden. The project, set up on 1,500 square metres, cost JD 45,000.

At the ceremonies, Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kan'an said that the week long activities will witness other ceremonies and the inauguration of other projects in various parts of the country.

The Ministry of Social Development, he said, has set up committees to supervise children's activities. These committees, who represent various government departments, will help in organising a general conference on Jordanian children.

Other speakers were mayors of the two regions. The ceremonies were attended by Public Works Minister Rayef Nijem, Amman

Journalists association president expresses hope for joint Arab action

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Journalists Association Mahmoud Al Kayed Saturday expressed his hope that the restoration of Jordan's diplomatic ties with Egypt will enhance the joint Arab action and will contribute to mobilising Arab resources and Arab efforts for confronting common challenges and dangers threatening the Arab Nation.

The participants representing 40 businesses and companies will exchange views on training courses offered to workers and will hear reports on occupational risks and ways to avoid injuries.

Journalists on the restoration of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt.

The Jordanian journalists are looking forward to further cooperation with their Egyptian colleagues and other Arab journalists to serve the common Arab struggle against Zionism and the forces supporting it, and to achieve the goals of the Arab Nation in liberation, unity and progress, the cable said.

In his cable, Mr. Kayed also voiced appreciation to the Egyptian journalists for their work in the service of Arab causes, freedom and justice.

Mahmoud Al Kayed

Sharaf opens painting exhibition of Jordanian wildlife by British artists

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Laith Sharaf opened at the British Council Saturday evening an exhibition of original paintings by British artists. The exhibition is organised by the British Council in cooperation with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) and Crown Fine Arts Limited.

On display at the exhibition, which runs until Oct. 25, are 63 paintings depicting birds and wildlife of Jordan in addition to scenes from the Jordanian and British environments. Director General of the British Council Charles Loughton presented to Mrs. Sharaf a detailed explanation about the paintings and Mrs. Sharaf expressed her admiration of the high standard of the exhibition, which is the first of its kind in the Middle East.



Social Development Ministry embarks on new community centres programme

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — During the past few weeks, social workers from the Ministry of Social Development have been conducting field studies for the establishment of community centres in villages all over the country. The ministry team has already started in Al Mwaqqar, in Amman, the first of an 11-village project which will include Mleihi in Madaba Governorate, Hay Al Eshan Al Qadim in Zarqa Governorate, Mansheyyet Bani Hassan in Mafraq Governorate, Hofa in Irbid Governorate, Ira in Balqa Governorate, Al Jarba in Ma'an Governorate, Ghor Al Mazra'a in Karak Governorate, Ghundel near Tafila, Hay Al Shallalah in Aqaba and Reimoon near Jerash.

Over the past nine years the Ministry of Social Development has brought assistance to other communities in Jordan through five Community Development Centres, sited in Hallan, Craina, Leben, Sama Sarhan and in the Hamalan area of Amman. "As a governmental branch we cooperate with local leaders to determine the problems in society and to find a way to finance the projects," says Ministry of Social Development Under Secretary Khalil Al Azzeh.

Government employees from different ministries such as health,

agriculture, education as well as social development, trained social workers and representatives from voluntary societies combine with representatives from the village in forming the Community Development Council, responsible for the development of the village itself, the so-called "mother village," and the surrounding area or satellite villages.

While these five Community Development Centres have worked well to this present day, the Ministry of Social Development is now looking for a new approach that will make people more responsible for their own village and more aware of problems and solutions. "We want to work with them, not for them", Mr. Azzeh says.

New approach

This new approach is the basis of the new project which started in July with the selection of the 11 villages and of the social workers, all university graduates, who have undergone a 3-week intensive course including practical and theoretical subjects on community development.

The villages were chosen so that they will represent almost every part of the country and every degree of social sector. It is also important that the leaders of these villages are willing to cooperate as much as possible, since many tend to resist changes or outside help. Mr. Azzeh said. After Al Mwaqqar, the project is now ready to

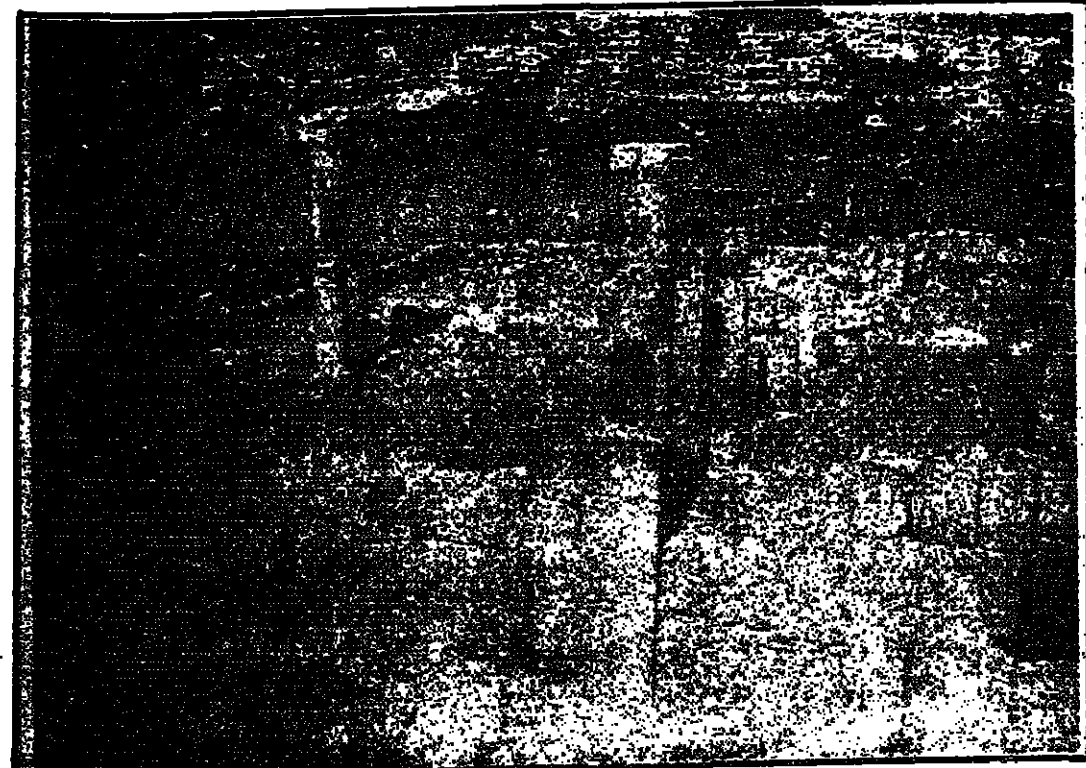
expand to the other 10 villages within the next few days.

The social workers will work two or three days a week with the people. Their immediate duties are: 1) to know the community and to introduce themselves to the people; 2) to visit local institutions and agricultural sites; 3) to organise the council with the local leaders and to start a training course for them; 4) to make a survey of the village, finding weak and strong points in the community; 5) to make a plan for the coming year.

Women are important

The project will include all areas such as health, agriculture, social development and education with the assistance of the different ministries. Women are an important part of the project, and will be trained in home economics, childcare and general education. According to Mr. Azzeh, the aim of the project is to change the attitude of the people, to raise their standards and to teach them some practical skills so that they will be able to stand on their own feet in the near future.

The project is an experimental one and will last until December when the council will re-discuss it in the light of the recent experiences, and decide whether or not to continue with the programme. "I am convinced that this project will work", says Mr. Azzeh, who has successfully tried this same method in Saudi Arabia.



The Church of Bishop Isiah on a terrace above the North Theatre

Jordan Times

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A mess all around

WHEN PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat returns to the Middle East from his East German trip to resume his attempts at convening the Palestine National Council (PNC), he would probably find that nothing in the struggle to reunify his organisation has changed. Syria would still be as opposed as ever to his leadership; so would be the Palestinian groups aligned with it. South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad's current visit to Moscow would have produced no substantial results to soften the rejectionist Syrian position. Nor would the PLO groups in the middle shift any ground nearer to the embattled chairman. Arafat would indeed be very hard-pressed to produce an alternative to end the paralysis in the Palestinian camp.

A hope still lies with the Algerians, however. If Sharif Mas-sadeh, President Chadli Benjedid's special envoy to Damascus, goes back to report that Syria is holding up Palestinian reconciliation for no good reason at all, then Algeria might decide to offer to host the PNC, come what may. If that happens, the four faction "democratic alliance" within the PLO, grouping mainly the DFLP and the PFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party, will come under great pressure to join in — and thus the biggest rift in the Palestinian camp stands a chance of near-healing. If not, the PLO leader should be expected to seek an altogether different formula to reassert his policies and his leadership.

Apparently, Arafat is already making preparations for the other course. His request to Jordan recently to offer hosting the PNC here if efforts to hold it in Algeria fail is a good indication of this. But how seriously should this option be contemplated, if at all?

Given the precarious balance in the Middle East, not one single eventuality of events could be ruled out or dismissed lightly. But we are still a distance away from decisiveness and irrevocability in Arab political work, it seems. Not in the least in the Palestinian camp. Every place you look at in the Arab World, it is a whole big mess.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Reminder for Arab unity

OF ALL the developments and events that took place in the Arab World since the October war of 1973, the storming of the Suez Canal stands out as the most remarkable action ever taken by the Arabs against the Israeli enemy. The attack and the liberation of Sinai reflected the extent to which the combined Arab strength and Arab will can do to end the myth of the "invincible Israeli army". The October war was a demonstration of Arab solidarity and the success of the military option over all other options.

Had the Arabs united their ranks and moved in full force against the enemy after the storming of the canal they would not have had to face their present shameful situation. If the Arabs want to regain their rights, they have to opt for military action rather than run after a mirage of American mediation or a U.S. balanced policy in the Middle East.

Combined Arab force is the only guarantee for restoring Arab rights and ending Israel's occupation of Arab land. Saturday is the anniversary of the breakout of the October war, and this anniversary should serve as a reminder for the Arabs of the need to unify their ranks and transcend their differences to achieve the common goal.

Al Dustour: Morale-lifting war

ON THE anniversary of the October war of 1973 the Arabs remember the sacrifice and the heroic efforts of the Arab countries and their armies in defending their homeland. They also remember that only when the Arab countries were united and their plans concerted they were able to achieve military successes over the enemy.

The October war was like a ray of hope in the darkness, showing the way for the people after a long night of desperation and hopelessness. At the time of the war, the Algerians, the Sudanese and the Libyans were fighting on the side of Egypt forming a united army. On the Syrian front, the Syrian army was fighting along with the Moroccans, the Jordanians and the Iraqis against a common enemy. Also at the time of the war, the people of the Gulf States declared they were stopping the pumping of oil to Western nations that helped the Israeli enemy regardless of the consequences. Saudi Arabia's King Faisal said that it would be better for the Arabs to live in poverty than to abandon their rights to their homeland.

It was a great war in which all the Arabs were fighting for the same cause, forgetting about their differences and their personal affairs. This was the reason behind their success.

Sawt Al Shaab: For a genuine summit

AT A press conference held in Stockholm Friday, King Hussein announced that Jordan supports the convening of an Arab summit meeting at which a host of important issues would be discussed and where Arab leaders can find solutions to their countries' problems. The King was careful to mention that Jordan does not want to see such a summit discuss only marginal issues or secondary questions, but rather issues of concern to all Arabs. Jordan, he said, does not want to see more rifts and divisions among the Arabs but would rather play the role of a unifying element, mobilising all Arab efforts for the common goals.

It is because Jordan adopts this pan-Arab policy, and because its aim is to mobilise all Arab resources and build up an Arab intrinsic force that it restored diplomatic relations with Egypt. Jordan wants Egypt to play a leading, constructive role in defending Arab rights. Jordan has adopted similar attitudes in supporting the other Arab states particularly Iraq, which is fighting the enemy of all Arabs, and has been exerting efforts to see an end to the Lebanese ordeal and sufferings.

Above all, Jordan has played its national role in the Palestine problem, strengthening the steadfastness of the people in the occupied Arab lands and exposing the Israeli actions and arbitrary measures. Jordan is for an Arab summit in which all efforts can be made to serve the common objectives.

Dislocation in Jordan's manpower

By Fahed Fanek

MANY COUNTRIES are importing foreign labour to support a level of economic activity beyond their own human resources, and many others are exporting part of their manpower in excess of the domestic capacity to employ. Jordan stands out as a country exporting 40 per cent of its own labour force, one of the highest percentages in the world, and at the same time importing 16 per cent from abroad.

The number of Jordanians (and Palestinians) working in the Arab oil-producing countries was 139,000 in 1975, forming some 8.6 per cent of all migrant manpower in these countries.

According to a report by the World Bank, the number of Jordanian expatriates working in the Arab oil-producing countries will reach 263,400 in 1985 if the high rate of growth in these countries continued unabated, or 267,000 if the rate of growth slowed down as it did. This means a growth rate of Jordanian expatriates of 6.6

to 6.7 per cent per annum for ten years.

It is worth noting that the World Bank report expected expatriate manpower to the Arab oil-producing countries in 1985 to be less by 17 per cent in the case of economic slowdown, but assumes nevertheless that the requirements for Jordanians in particular will be higher by 1.5 per cent under the slower growth scenario.

Although the statement sounds unbelievable, yet it should reassure those who are scared of massive return of expatriates due to the economic recession, because this recession may call for the expulsion of 17 per cent of the migrant workers or 664 thousand, but should at the same time attract 3600 additional Jordanians to assist in administrative, technical, banking and military fields in all Arab oil-producing countries.

It is easy to understand keeping most of the Jordanians working in the Gulf despite the economic recession, because

the majority are administrators, teachers, government employees and instructors. Economic recession may freeze or postpone construction projects using unskilled labour from the Far East, but may not shut off government departments, banks, schools, police stations and armed forces, where most Jordanians are engaged and their services and expertise are badly needed.

On the other hand, the economic slowdown in Jordan itself since 1982 will reduce the pressure to recover part of our expatriates, which were badly needed at home to manage and carry out development projects.

The World Bank study estimates the Jordanian labour force in 1985 to be 676,500 of which 38.9 per cent of 263,400 will be working in the Arab oil-producing countries. This will result in a shortage of 110,800 or 16.4 per cent and must be imported from abroad.

The report gives valuable 1985 estimates that can help in planning and formulating a manpower policy and diagnosing the extent of dislocation taking place in our workforce structure.

It says that the number of professional and technical individuals in the total national workforce in 1985 will be 35,700 of which 26,700 or 75 per cent will be working abroad, which leaves a shortfall of 5800 jobs in this category to be filled by non-Jordanians.

The number of other professional occupations, will be 84,500 of which 52,9 thousand or 63 per cent are exported while 18,400 will be imported, forming 22 per cent.

The number of sub-professional and technical occupations will be 54,800 of which 29,300 or 53 per cent will be abroad and 11,200 or 20 per cent will be filled by imported personnel.

The number of other sub-professional occupations will be 98,100 of which 44,100 or

45 per cent will be working abroad and 20,500 or 17 per cent imported to make up for the shortage.

The number of skilled, office and manual occupations will be 87,200 of which 40,600 or 47 per cent are working abroad and 17,300 or 20 per cent are imported to fill the gap.

The number of semi-skilled labourers will be 117,600 of which 21,500 or 18 per cent will be working outside and 7,000 or six per cent imported.

Unskilled occupations will be 198,600 of which 48,300 or 29 per cent will be working abroad and 30,600 or 15 per cent imported.

It is evident that Jordan is importing less technical and more unskilled labour than the World Bank report estimates; but if this picture is true, and if every returning expatriate will replace a non-Jordanian in his job (which is doubtful) the Jordanian economy can accommodate around 40 per cent of our expatriates beyond

which every returning expatriate will be a net addition to the unemployment to the extent of 22.5 per cent of the total labour force. But the assumption that all expatriates may return is only a theoretical assumption which should not be considered for practical purposes.

The problem is that the free exit and entry from and to the labour market resulted in a structural dislocation of our own manpower. We have too many professional and technical people than we need for our own needs, and too little unskilled labour to carry out farming, cleaning, building etc.

Long-term manpower planning should give the utmost attention towards increasing the capacity of the Jordanian economy to generate more jobs, as we already have a theoretical unemployment rate of 22.5 per cent, which is not showing in the labour market due to the employment opportunities in the oil-producing countries at the present.

Ties with the U.S. closer than ever, say Israeli leaders

By David Rogers
Reuter

TEL AVIV — When American Ambassador Samuel Lewis celebrated U.S. Independence Day this year, he drank a euphoric toast to Washington's "permanent alliance" with Israel.

The two countries were "friends, allies, never more than today," Mr. Lewis proclaimed to a huge reception that spilled across the lawns of his Mediterranean villa.

For some Israeli politicians in the crowd, that toast marked the final healing of lingering wounds from 1982 when the Lebanon war put Israel-United States ties under severe strain.

Relations reached their lowest when President Reagan phoned former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and demanded the Israeli Air Force halt its massive bombardment of West Beirut.

As the present prime minister, Shimon Peres, prepares to make a three-day visit to Washington next week, Israeli leaders and academics are generally agreed that ties with the Americans have completely recovered and are now close and more widespread than ever.

"The relationship is at a high point," said Moshe Arens, who served as Israel's ambassador to Washington during the Lebanon war and is now minister without portfolio in Mr. Peres's multi-party cabinet.

Experience had taught Israel that Washington, unlike the West

Europeans, "does not put expediency ahead of principle," Mr. Arens told Reuters.

"There is deep bi-partisan support for Israel in the U.S. ... we are tied together," says Zvi Rafiah, a former diplomat and expert on U.S. relations.

In the past weeks those ties have become significantly closer in two key areas, trade and defence.

When Mr. Peres visits Washington — he will have talks with Mr. Reagan on Tuesday — he will witness the finalising of an agreement for a free trade zone between the two countries granting Israeli exporters tariff-free, open access to U.S. markets.

The agreement gives Israel concessions the U.S. has never granted to any country — despite some congressional concerns that government-subsidised Israeli firms have an unfair advantage over American competitors.

About the same time a much quieter ceremony will take place in Tel Aviv when a small group of U.S. Navy pilots arrive for training by Israeli instructors for the first time. The U.S. is leasing Israeli Kfir warplanes, a local variant of the French Mirage, for exercises.

The so-called strategic cooperation has continued without fanfare and is one way Israel repays Washington for the vast military and civilian aid it receives.

In the fiscal year starting this month, aid will total at least \$2.5 billion, all of it grants. But Israel is expected to receive additional U.S. assistance to help tackle its

worst economic crisis for 30 years. U.S. assistance to help tackle its worst economic crisis for 30 years.

Mr. Arens, a former defence minister, says the strategic cooperation centres on "contingency planning for circumstances in which the interests of U.S. and Israel are threatened."

But how much does the secrecy-obsessed Israeli military tell the Americans? Some Western defence experts are sceptical whether the U.S. gleans a great deal although American sources say the information Israel shared

on the conduct of the Lebanon war was very valuable.

Mr. Rafiah believes the backing of American Jews — who outnumber the population of Israel — is not the major element in overall U.S. support for Israel.

"It is based on many things — such as the fact that Israel is the only democracy in this part of the world, a residual guilt about the (Nazi) holocaust, religious links and that Israel is an asset in global anti-Communist strategy," he said.

Mr. Rafiah believes President Reagan "has gut feelings about Israel that are positive."

At the last U.S. election, there was concern here that a second-term Jimmy Carter might get tough with Israel in trying to impose a Middle East peace settlement. The same level of concern is not being voiced about the prospect of President Reagan being returned to the White House next month.

Mr. Arens discounts the idea of Mr. Reagan using aid and Israel's present economic vulnerability to exert heavy pressure and says it is impossible to envisage a scenario rupture in relations.

Some Israelis, however, believe the U.S. was sometimes responsible not to use its muscle to restrain the Begin government's military ventures.

David Laundau, diplomat and former of the Jerusalem Post, describes Ambassador Lewis' return during the Lebanon war as an apotheosis of laissez-faire.

After seven years in his post, the ambassador has the reputation of a forceful champion of the "Israel cause."

Arab News



Zambia to stress agriculture, but problems are immense

By Michael Rank
Reuter

LUSAKA — Impoverished Zambia has ambitious plans to turn its economy away from copper which is fetching low prices on world markets and concentrate on farming, but the problems are enormous.

Experts believe Zambia has great agricultural potential, but say it suffers from lack of expertise, low investment and unpredictable rainfall.

However, the country has no choice but to find an alternative to copper, they say.

Although Zambia, the world's fifth largest copper producer, gets 95 per cent of its foreign earnings from minerals and the mining industry employs nearly 60,000 people, state-controlled Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines has made losses for years.

Until this year at least, government finances have not benefited much in terms of tax revenue from copper either. And present production levels can be maintained only for about another 15 years, experts say.

Zambia's only real alternative is agriculture, which, though seriously neglected until now, could become a significant source of wealth since, as one expert said: "A tonne of beef is worth more than a tonne of copper."

The government until recently paid little more than lip service to diversifying the Zambian economy into farming, but experts believe it is now serious. Jim Woods, executive officer of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, points to several successes already.

In the last few years, Zambia has become self-sufficient in beef, much of which it used to import from neighbouring Botswana, and it is beginning to export hides.

It is also producing significant amounts of cotton, soyabean and sunflower seeds, crops which hardly existed here in 1975. "These are fundamental changes," says Mr. Woods, an American who has lived in Zambia for over 20 years.

He and other experts agree that Zambia's main obstacle to boosting agriculture is not the drought that has parched much of Africa in recent years, but a shortage of skilled manpower.

"It's not a lack of money or water, it's good management we're after," said Mr. Woods.

The three-year-old drought would have hit Zambia even harder if the government had not sharply raised producer prices for traditional crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava instead of concentrating on maize as previously.

Sorghum greatly out-produces maize during a drought and production has risen considerably since the price rises.

Sorghum also needs less skill to grow well than maize, but it remains unpopular with the city dwellers who comprise over 40 per cent of the population and regard it as an unsophisticated food. They associate maize and wheat with success.

Last year, Zambia produced only about 10,000 tonnes of wheat, which requires intensive irrigation. Instead it imports a great deal, much of it from white-ruled South Africa.

Nevertheless, flour is always in short supply and enormous queues are a common sight outside Lusaka bakeries.

Zambian farm output is dominated by commercial farmers who comprise only four per cent of farm households but produce 40 per cent of the country's maize.

Zambia's 460,000 peasant households produce largely at a subsistence level growing only about a fifth of the maize grown by large-scale commercial farmers.

A recent world bank-sponsored report acknowledged the performance of traditional farmers had not been encouraging, saying their share of output had fallen from 82 per cent at independence in 1964 to five per cent in 1982.

Commercial farmers, by comparison, had increased their share from about 19 per cent to 41 per cent in the same period.

The report, endorsed by President Kenneth Kaunda, said: "Improving and expanding production by traditional and emergent farmers is the surest way of raising the living standards of the majority of Zambians, ensuring an equitable distribution of income and enhancing regional balance in development."

However, it said a severe shortage of tractors and ox-drawn implements was a serious constraint since it greatly limited the amount of land a farmer could cultivate in time for planting.

The country, which is also hampered by its landlocked position and remoteness from its markets, is now looking at which cash crops it should concentrate on.

Experts see tobacco and coffee as the best options and note that neighbouring Zimbabwe, with roughly similar conditions, is the world's biggest tobacco exporter.

Zambia has neglected its once flourishing tobacco industry in recent years. While it produces only a few dozen tonnes of coffee a year, it hopes to become a big exporter and recently agreed terms for joining the International Coffee Organisation.

It is also beginning to export sub-tropical vegetables to Europe, and one Zambia expert reckoned it could earn \$6.5 million a year from such sales in the next few years.

"If we provide the produce we can sell," he said, "the problem is guaranteeing a constant supply."

U.S. objections raise doubts over C.American peace pact

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

SAN JOSE — Despite broad international support, a draft treaty for peace in Central America is running into trouble because of objections by the United States, Latin American and European officials say.

The draft treaty was worked out by the "Contadora Group" of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

"I would be surprised if the present draft survived," said a European official during a meeting here of 21 European and Latin American foreign ministers. "Some of its clauses are clearly not palatable to the Reagan administration."

The foreign ministers' meeting here on Sept. 28 and 29 brought together 12 Western European countries with the five Central American states and the Contadora Group.

After almost two years of efforts to find negotiated solutions to Central America's conflicts, the Contadora Group last month presented a revised draft of a peace treaty.

Its provisions range from the withdrawal of foreign military personnel to a ban on the use of one country's territory to attack another.

The draft won unqualified backing from the Europeans at the San Jose conference. "The ministers... noted that the revised draft Contadora act for peace and cooperation in Central America is a fundamental stage in the negotiating process for the attainment of peace," a final communiqué declared.

All Central American governments have said they are willing to sign the draft, including Nicaragua which had been widely expected to raise objections to some of the document's clauses on

internal reforms.

After a year of public backing for the Contadora process, the United States branded as "hypocritical" Nicaragua's announcement on Sept. 22 that it wanted to sign the pact.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said there were problems with the draft but did not specify them.

Western diplomats said the Reagan administration felt that while the draft contained very explicit language on provisions that would compel the U.S. to end its military involvement in Central America, clauses that would oblige Nicaragua to introduce democratic reforms had been left vague.

President Reagan has termed leftist-ruled Nicaragua a "totalitarian dungeon" and his administration views the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) as the source of most trouble in Central America.

Washington says the Sandinistas are exporting revolution to the rest of the region and are fuelling a left-wing guerrilla war against the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

With the U.S. voicing reservations, even some of the prime movers in the Contadora process sounded notes of unusual pessimism over the prospect of an early end to Central America's wars.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, a driving force in the process which began on the Panamanian island of Contadora in January last year, gave a gloomy assessment of the future in an interview with the Yugoslav newspaper Politika.

Even though agreement on the draft had been reached, "the (political) climate still has not been created which would permit the conclusion of these agreements in

the near future," the president's office quoted Mr. de la Madrid as saying.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's ruling government junta, had his own explanation of U.S. intentions. "It is the political will of the United States to continue its policy of aggression against Nicaragua," he told correspondents.

"Our proposal is for peace but the United States makes war on us."

The Reagan administration has helped raise an insurgent army of almost 15,000 Nicaraguan exiles who are fighting the Sandinistas from bases in Honduras in the north and Costa Rica in the south.

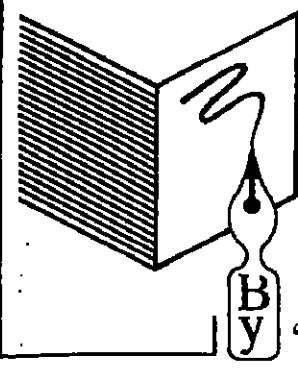
Such operations would be illegal under the terms of the draft treaty, which has not so far been made public.

According to a copy of the document obtained by Reuters, a clause stipulates that "no state or group of states has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another state, directly or indirectly, by force of arms or other means."

Senior Western diplomats here said the United States was now pressing its closest allies in the region, El Salvador and Honduras, to demand revisions in the revised draft which would delay signature of a treaty.

In contrast, the San Jose communiqué signed by the 10-member European Community (Spain, Portugal and nine Latin American countries) called for "every effort to bring the Contadora process rapidly to fruition."

No deadline was set and American officials said they might see the possibilities of any kind advanced towards peace by the end of the year were remote despite expressions of European support.



AMMAN NOTEBOOK

Inad Khairallah

THE OTHER DAY we were at a traffic light when a small boy approached and appealed to us to buy some lottery tickets. I shook my head, but was amused to find my friend buying two.

Why two? If he was lucky, he could strike it rich with even a half, I remarked.

"I was careful to select the two from different numerical series, so that either of the two will give me at least the cost of the ticket."

What were his plans if he was to

win JD 20,000? A dreamy look came into his eyes. "The first thing I will do is to throw the files on my boss's face. It has been my dream over the years just to do that."

Did it mean that he would resign his job? "Of course, do you expect to survive after throwing the files on the boss's face?"

I had to concede he had a point there. What else were his plans?

"I'd throw a big party at one of those roof gardens for all my friends. Booze, food ... the works and the sky is the limit."

That was pretty nice of him, but that still left him with a big amount and what was he planning to do further?

"I'll of course buy a new car,"

he said, but then corrected himself. "I will obtain a driver's licence and then buy a car." That would leave him with about JD 12,000, he estimated.

"Then I'll find a good apartment and furnish it nicely and get married. Say, 2000 dinars for the annual rent, and some 3,000 dinars to furnish the apartment nicely."

That left him with JD 7,000. "Getting married would cost me around 4,000 dinars and I am left with 3,000," he thought for a second. "Maybe I will join the two parties together. That way it will save me double expenses."

What about his honeymoon? "I'll have it in Greece. I guess it

will cost me around another 1,000 dinars."

So at the end of the honeymoon he would find himself with a nice car, a beautiful apartment, a wife and JD 2,000. "Not bad at all," I remarked, "but what will you do for a living?"

"Oh, that is no problem," he was confident. "I can always find myself a job." How much did he expect as salary?

"I guess if I find a job worth 300 dinars a month, I'll be well off."

What would he do with the JD 2,000 left over from the lottery? "We will put it in the bank."

That meant he will have a nice car, a beautiful apartment, a wife, JD 2,000 in the bank and a job

worth 300 dinars a month. "That's pretty fine, but aren't you forgetting that at the end of one year you will have to pay another 2,000 for the apartment?"

"What did you think I put the 2,000 in the bank for?" he countered. "That will pay the rent."

It meant that he will have a good time for two years and then what? Could he manage with the JD 300 job and pay an annual rent of JD 2,000, not to speak of the expenses he might have for caring for the children he was sure to have?

My question seemed to depress him and he was in a contemplative mood for some minutes. "I guess I will have to redo my calculations."

"I may not have that party after all," he said after a while.

Cancelling the party will not exactly solve his problem, I reminded him. "I'll call off the honeymoon," he boasted his reserves by another, 1,000 dinars. That only meant that he could pay the rent for the third year, I pointed out.

"Where did I go wrong?" he was scratching his head. Of course it was possible that he might win another lottery in three years' time and that would solve his problems, I said.

"You are kidding me," he looked at me accusingly. I assured him I was not, but he did not believe me, for he looked cross and sat straight.

Five minutes passed, and I could see through the corner of my eye he was slowly taking out the tickets and looking at them lovingly.

Suddenly he sat upright. "Let's go back," he pleaded, his face contorted with rage. What happened? I was alarmed.

"Let us go back and find that little" his language was profane, and I guessed he was referring to the boy who sold him the tickets. "I'd wring his neck," my friend vowed.

What was wrong? I asked. "Look at this," he thrust the tickets under my nose. "These are leftovers of the last month."

Nuclear power needs the 'Third World'

"Nuclear power needs the Third World more than the Third World needs nuclear power. And a new report — by a business rather than environmental publisher — shows how the Third World 'nuclear market' is deserting traditional Northern exporters."

By Walter C. Patterson

LONDON — Nuclear power needs the "Third World" more than the "Third World" needs nuclear power.

So says British analyst Judith Perera in a searching and provocative study, "Nuclear power in the Developing Countries", published not by environmentalists but by Financial Times Business Information here at a price of \$227. It comes out as nations are preparing for the third review conference for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), set for Geneva in September 1985; and it provides a concise guide to the issues that will preoccupy conference delegates.

High on the list of issues is the transfer of nuclear technology to "Third World" countries: which technologies, which recipient countries, and under what conditions? Who decides?

Article IV of the NPT says that all parties have the right to participate in the "fullest possible exchange" of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. But most ostensibly "peaceful" nuclear technologies can be used for weapons development. Since the NPT came into effect in 1970, the big supplier countries have tried to tighten

controls on the export of "sensitive technologies" with more direct uses for weapons.

But they have done so in ways which strike "Third World" NPT parties as inconsistent and arbitrary. These see the suppliers as having been more generous toward their non-Treaty customers than they have toward fellow NPT members. As a result, the interpretation of Article IV will be a focus of fierce controversy at next year's conference.

Perera's study is unlike most reports on the "Third World" "nuclear market", which assume the desirability of nuclear power and consider only how much can be installed how quickly. She begins instead with a crisp overview of the energy picture worldwide, and the possible role of nuclear energy in developing countries, noting the many constraints.

Available nuclear power plants are too big for the electricity systems of most Third World countries, which lack skilled people to run them and money to pay for them, she notes.

Also, the "opportunity cost" — the money spent on nuclear energy which cannot be spent elsewhere — is high: "For many developing states, a nuclear power programme is not something to be undertaken lightly. Experience

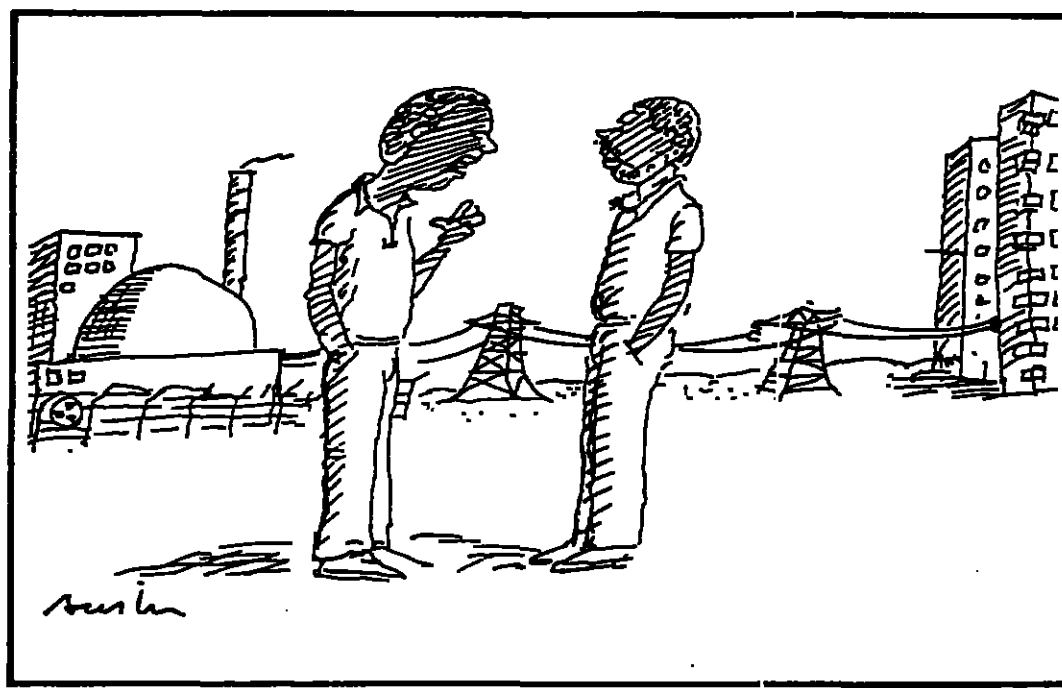
has shown that far from offering a short-cut to development, such a programme can eat up valuable development funds which might be better used elsewhere."

Perera declares flatly that "the decision of any state to 'go nuclear' is first and foremost a political one". She surveys the economic, environmental and political considerations that must be taken into account if nuclear decisions are to be soundly-based. But she does not take sides, preferring instead to spell out the conflicts that decisionmakers must resolve.

There are a few minor errors in the study — mostly of dates and reactor types — and one larger misunderstanding that needs correcting. The "guidelines" laid down in the late 1970s by the so-called "London group" of nuclear supplier nations were not more stringent than those of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In fact, they were significantly weaker.

Article III of the NPT declares unambiguously that nuclear exports to a non-weapon states country can take place only if such a country accepts so-called "full-scope" safeguards on all nuclear activities in the country. The London guidelines sidestep this commitment: and nuclear exports to Argentina, Brazil, India, Pakistan and South Africa have all been condoned by suppliers, even though none of these countries is a party to the NPT or accepts full-scope safeguards.

The second half of Perera's



"It makes enough electricity to supply the needs of the Western experts who service it!"

study is devoted to profiles of the participants on the world nuclear stage: the original supplier countries and their Third World clients, some of the latter now becoming nuclear suppliers themselves.

Perera describes the precarious position of the nuclear industries in the major exporting countries: the United States, France, West Germany, Britain, Canada and the Soviet Union.

For all of these countries, with the possible exception of the Soviet Union, exports to the "Third World" may be the last lifeline to save their nuclear industries from going under. Even France, widely hailed as having the world's most successful nuclear programme, now faces severe cutbacks in domestic nuclear orders and is seeking

any export opportunities it can find.

But the track records of the exporters to the "Third World" are not encouraging, Perera suggests. For instance, exporters to Brazil, the Philippines and Iran have been so eager for sales that they have hung vastly expensive and burdensome nuclear millstones around the necks of some of their clients.

The short-sighted self-interest of the original suppliers, coupled with the unpredictable changes in their attitude toward controlling weapons proliferation, has prompted many "Third World" countries to loosen their nuclear ties with the "North," and seek nuclear co-operation elsewhere in the "Third World."

India and Argentina, both out-

side the umbrella of the NPT, are already bidding to become substantial nuclear exporters themselves. Perera suggests that unless the nuclear suppliers want "to sacrifice their long-term interests for short-term gain they will have to look at the developing countries more as potential partners than as mere markets."

Past experience, however, especially about sales to non-NPT countries, suggests that the nuclear suppliers still put short-term gain above any long-term interests — their own, those of their customers, and those of the planet. Perera's study ought to be required reading for all those concerned about the future of nuclear power, the Non-Proliferation Treaty and life on Earth — Earth's feature.

'Natural background can give higher radioactivity than stations'

By Peter Humphrey
Reuter

VIENNA — Living next to a nuclear plant could contaminate you less than if you jet around the world, work with gold or coal, or live in the wrong natural location, according to a book by United Nations Agencies.

The report, "Nuclear Power, Environment and Man", prepared by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna and the World Health Organisation (WHO), says "natural background" can give you higher radioactive doses than a nuclear power station.

It updates an earlier report, using new data, and will be published at the end of this year.

The report says uranium exists throughout the earth's crust at an average two to four grammes per tonne of matter but at much higher levels in some geological conditions.

Radioactivity maps show that parts of Canada, India and Brazil have extremely high natural counts of uranium.

Britons moving from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, or Americans going from the eastern states to Colorado, double their annual radiation dose due to different altitudes and minerals, the book says.

Even the same city varies from corner to corner, an IAEA official told Reuters. "Reuters Vienna office sits in the most radioactive quarter of town", surrounded by

building material of granite, the chief uranium-bearing rock, he said.

Uranium is found not only on land. It abounds in oceans and rivers, with 4,000 million tonnes of it in the sea at low concentrations, the report says.

In terms likely to rouse protests of disbelief from anti-nuclear campaigners, it dismisses public unease over nuclear waste from power stations as unnecessary.

"Many naturally occurring radio-active elements have comparable or even longer lives (than nuclear waste)," it says.

Uranium, with a half-life of 4.5 billion years, decays to form radium, more toxic even than plutonium, the most feared nuclear industrial waste.

Coal contains radioactive particles. Phosphate used in fertilisers has high uranium concentrations. Gypsum used in building also contains radionuclides, it says.

Uranium is recovered, too, as a byproduct of gold, copper and phosphate at concentrations of 0.01 per cent, and in coal at 0.1 per cent.

"Man has always been exposed to natural background sources of ionising radiation: cosmic rays, radioactive materials in the earth's crust — many of which are incorporated in building materials, air and food — and radioactive substances within the human body itself," the report says.

Man is also exposed to radioactive sources he has created: X-rays, fallout from nuclear tests,

occupational exposure in the nuclear industry and other industries using radiation, and materials released from nuclear plants.

But the nuclear industry accounts for very little of man's radiation exposure, the report says. In Britain in 1980 only 0.1 per cent of annual exposure came from the nuclear industry.

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) estimates regularly effective dose equivalents from natural sources.

The global annual dose equivalent from natural radiation is estimated at an average per head of two mill-sieverts (MSV), a unit that replaced the rem and the rad to measure radiation.

Much higher doses than this are

received by those living at high altitudes or in regions of high natural radioactivity.

In the Indian state of Kerala some areas have effective doses of 11 MSV a year.

Increased radiation doses are also received by air travellers due to greater exposure to cosmic rays, it adds.

The same applies if you use natural gas in cooking or heating. The radioactive gas radon-222 diffuses from uranium-bearing rock into gas wells and enters the atmosphere at home.

You can be exposed to radiation whether living in the neighbourhood of a nuclear power station or a coal-fired one, as burning coal releases radioactive particles into the air, the report says.

APOLOGY

THE REGENCY PALACE HOTEL management apologises to its clientele for its announcement yesterday about the Egyptian troupe. The Egyptian troupe actually ended its performances last Thursday. Please accept our apologies.

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JTF announces first-ever public tennis courts tournament

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first-ever tennis tournament for players at the "public tennis courts" at the Al Hussein Sports City will be held on Oct. 18 and Oct. 19, the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF) announced Saturday.

The tournament is aimed at "encouraging the spirit of tennis in Jordan and we hope that it will create more awareness of the game in the Kingdom," said Ishaq Jarallah, secretary-general of the JTF.

There are 108 registered members at the "public tennis courts," which, although housed within the Sports City compound, are directly under the supervision of the JTF, Mr. Jarallah said. Of the current members, 83 are Jordanian and the rest are other nationals mostly Americans, Germans, Turks and Koreans, he added.

Participation in the tournament is free of charge to all registered members at the "public tennis courts," but contestants will have to bring their own balls. Membership to the courts is open to all residents of Jordan and the annual subscription is JD 10 for Jordanians and JD 20 for foreigners. Membership of the Sports City is not a must for joining the "public tennis courts," Mr. Jarallah said.

The JTF secretary-general, who is also in charge of the Sports City's tennis courts, access to which is limited to Sports City members and their guests, said "it is a healthy sign that we have people from all walks of life, say bank managers, students, businessmen, army officers and draftsmen, barbers, engineers etc. as members of the public courts."

"It is the first time ever that a tournament is being held for members of the courts, and from the winners of the event we will select players to represent the 'public tennis court' teams to play other teams in the country," he added.

The tournament will include singles and doubles for men and women in addition to mixed doubles, Mr. Jarallah said. Apart from being chosen as the "public tennis court" players, the winners will be awarded cups and medals, he added.

The fixtures of the tournament have not been drawn up yet and Mr. Jarallah said he hopes to finalise the matches by Oct. 16.

The JTF, established in 1980, did not have its own tennis courts until less than two years ago, when His Majesty King Hussein personally contributed the six courts, with floodlights and accessories, at the Sports City. Since then the



Ishaq Jarallah

courts were named "public tennis courts" and the rules and regulations for membership were drawn up by the JTF.

Initially the courts were open to all public free of charge "but then we realised that we have to support and maintain the facilities and so we decided to levy the annual subscription of JD 10 for Jordanians and JD 20 for foreigners," Mr. Jarallah said.

All office-bearers of the JTF work for the federation on a voluntary basis under a council headed by Dr. Mowafaq Al Fawwaz.

The JTF organised the "Jordan Open Tennis Championships" in August and 143 players from all over the country took part, Mr. Jarallah said. The JTF also organises various tournaments for tennis enthusiasts in the country, but the forthcoming event retains the distinction of being the first event for players at the "public courts."

Fund raising for QAJWF discussed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ways to raise funds to promote the work of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) were reviewed by Her Highness Princess Basma, the fund's chairperson and heads of three soccer clubs.

One of the proposals discussed was inviting the Brazilian soccer team, Grêmio to play in Jordan and holding a championship for a selected number of clubs.

The subject will be further explored at more meetings to be held later on. Attending the meeting were the Directors of Al Jazeera, Al Ramtha and Wihdat soccer clubs.

Al Ahli beats Al Balqa

AMMAN (J.T.) — The sixth week of the Premier Division Football League ended Saturday with Al Ahli football club scoring a well deserved 4-1 victory over newly promoted Al Balqa football club.

Three of Al Ahli's goals were scored in the first half to go in to the interval at 3-0. Scorers were Shaker Salameh, Ali Bilal and Adnan Al Turk.

In the second half Al Ahli consolidated their lead with a fourth goal scored by Issa Al Turk. Al Balqa scored a consolation goal towards the end of the match to end it at 4-1.

Amman lead the Premier Division with ten points ahead of Al Jazeera on goals tally, followed by Ramtha in third place with 9 points.

Al Tal returns from ASPU meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Secretary of the Sport Information Association Waqqas Al Tal has returned home after taking part in the third conference of the Asian Sport Press Union (ASPU) held in Seoul, South Korea. The conference included the holding of a seminar for Asian sport press in Amman during next year as well as the holding of the ASPU executive committee meetings.

Frenchman Six inspires Villa to 3-0 defeat of United

LONDON (R) — Didier Six, the first Frenchman to play in the English first division, had a dream debut for his new club Aston Villa Saturday as they convincingly beat championship challengers Manchester United 3-0 at Villa Park.

The former international winger, who has joined the former European Cup Winners on loan from French second division club Mulhouse, set up the first goal for striker Peter Withe with a clever chipped cross after 19 minutes to send Manchester United, in fourth place Saturday morning, tumbling to their first league defeat of the season.

Villa's captain Allan Evans shot their second five minutes later with a powerful shot from 18 metres and young striker Paul Ridout forced home the third from close range after 55 minutes.

But United, who looked jaded after their midweek UEFA Cup trip to Hungary, were not the only team involved in European soccer in midweek to fail Saturday.

Overnight leaders Tottenham were beaten 1-0 at Southampton and lost the top position to their north London rivals Arsenal who needed a controversial Charlie Nicholas penalty to beat Everton 1-0. Champions Liverpool were

held 0-0 at home by struggling West Bromwich Albion.

Nottingham Forest, knocked out of the UEFA Cup by Bruges in Belgium on Wednesday, maintained their challenge after scraping a 1-1 draw at home to Stoke. Striker Peter Davenport equalised with an 86th minute penalty after George Berry put Stoke ahead in the 11th minute.

Southampton's surprise win over high-scoring Tottenham came through a goal by Steve Moran after 30 minutes and went some way towards erasing their midweek UEFA Cup defeat in Hamburg.

West Ham produced a fine comeback. They trailed Leicester 1-0 at halftime — Steve Lyness scored after 26 minutes — but recovered to win 3-1 via a penalty by Ray Stewart, Billy Bonds and Tony Cottee.

Queen's Park Rangers followed their UEFA Cup success with a 3-2 home defeat by Luton. It was Luton's third win in three games against the London side since Rangers installed their controversial artificial pitch. Striker Brian Stein grabbed Luton's winner in the 83rd minute.

Bottom club Watford, who were Football Association (F.A.) Cup finalists in May, are still wit-

hout a win after losing 0-1 at home to fellow-strugglers Coventry. Terry Gibson snatched an 87th minute winner to keep the visitors off the bottom.

Watford manager Graham Taylor dropped England striker Luther Blissett, who had been playing in a midfield role, for the match which also marked a winning Coventry debut for another former England forward Peter Barnes. The ex-Manchester City player joined the midlands club this week after a miserable spell with Leeds.

Promoted Sheffield Wednesday, who beat Liverpool 2-0 at Anfield last Saturday, had to be satisfied with a 2-2 draw when they entertained Sunderland at Hillsborough.

Wednesday, who have earned a reputation as an aggressive team modelled on a direct long-ball style of play, swept into a 2-0 lead by halftime with goals from Lee Chapman and Brian Marwood. But Sunderland replied twice in eight minutes after halftime through Paul Atkinson and former Chelsea winger Clive Walker.

Chelsea, also promoted last season, maintained their promising return with a 0-0 draw at Norwich to retain a position in the top half of the division.

Murray replaces injured Piggott in Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe

PARIS (R) — Jockey Tony Murray, originally booked to ride a 500-1 no-hoper in Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, will now partner the favourite Rainbow Quest following an injury to veteran jockey Lester Piggott.

Piggott, who only got the mount on Rainbow Quest at the last moment because of the withdrawal of the previous favourite Temoso, was concussed in a fall at Newmarket Saturday afternoon and will be out of action for two days.

The mount on Donzel, scheduled to be Rainbow Quest's pacemaker, now goes to English

jockey Brian Rouse.

The search for a top class replacement for Piggott started immediately as news of his injury swept the Longchamp course where racing was taking place Saturday.

Jockeys in France have to be officially declared overnight and special dispensation had to be obtained from the authorities to sanction the last minute switch.

Rainbow Quest has had three different jockeys in his five outings this season — Steve Cauten, Pat Eddery and Frenchman Alain Lequeux. But all three are booked

— Cauten on Time Charter, Eddery on Sadler's Wells and Lequeux on Lovely Dancer.

If Rainbow Quest were to win it would represent a major change round for Murray, at 34 one of Britain's most respected and talented riders.

A year ago he announced his retirement from the saddle to go training instead. But he was unable to find a suitable stable at Newmarket and when leading trainer Harry Thomson Jones offered him a job Murray came out of retirement and has been riding as well as ever.

Major successes in the past include an English St. Leger on Bruni in the mid 1970s and an Irish Sweepers Derby on Tyravos.

Even in a race noted over the years for its drama and upsets the last 36 hours have already marked this year's Arc as one of the most eventful in its 63-year-history.

Detroit Tigers wins American League Championship

DETROIT (R) — Milt Wilcox and Willie Hernandez combined on a three-hit shutout, and Marty Castillo knocked in the only run of the game as the Detroit Tigers beat the Kansas City Royals 1-0 to win the American League Baseball Championship.

Detroit swept the best of five championship series three games to none and will meet the winner of the National League Series between Chicago and San Diego in baseball's World Series.

Wilcox went eight innings, allowing two hits, walking two and striking out eight. Hernandez pitched the final inning.

For Kansas City Charlie Liebrandt pitched the entire game and allowed three hits, but he surrendered a second-inning run on an infield out.

Detroit's Barbaro Garbey led off the second with a single to center field. He was forced at second base by Chet Lemon, who reached first safely on the fielder's choice.

Darrell Evans then singled to center field, sending Lemon around to third base.

Marty Castillo bounced to Kansas City shortstop Omeo Conception who forced Evans at second.

Second baseman Frank White then threw to first baseman Steve Balboni, but Castillo beat the throw, avoiding the double play. Lemon scored what proved to be the winning run Friday night.

Kansas City's three hits came on a fourth inning single by George Brett, a single in the eighth by Don Slaught and an infield single by Pinch-hitter Hal McRae with two out in the ninth against Fernandez.

Detroit's three hits came on a first inning single by Kirk Gibson, who was named the most valuable player in the American League playoffs.

Garbey and Evans' second inning singles completed the Detroit attack.

Karpov takes 4-0 lead

MOSCOW (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov took a 4-0 lead in the world title series Saturday when challenger Garry Kasparov, playing black, resigned on the 70th move of the adjourned ninth game.

The championship is decided by the first to win six games, draws not counting.

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* * * * *

FIRST RACE:

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Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 48 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	J. El Mehakar	A. El Sattar Matar
2ND:	Hanan Maryam	Hamad El Jamaany
3RD:	Mnawar	A. El Latif Salem

SECOND RACE:

For beginners
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 2 minutes 06 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	M. Samy	Mohammad Suliman
2ND:	El Balka	Abbas El Adwan
3RD:	Maha	Nafel Ali A. Sokout

THIRD RACE:

For beginners
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 11 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Koban	Izzat Ghandour
2ND:	Durobah	Hany El Had'ood
3RD:	Shams Amman	Samy Haddadin

FOURTH RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 08 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Tarrad	A. El Latif
2ND:	El Hmalyd	El Hadeed
3RD:	Nayfih	H.H. Late
		Sharif Naser Bin
		Jamil Stables
		Ghaleb Haddadin

FIFTH RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 1 minute 59 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
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2ND:	A. Samra	El Falez
3RD:	Amir El Miklan	Samy Haddadin
		Ghaleb Haddadin

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HIGH ROAD TO CHINA

(Colour)

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

VACATION AT SEA

(Colour)

"Italian Film"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema OPERA

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Tel: 22117

1- THE LOST BROTHER

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22196

INTRUSION CAMBODIA

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

South Africa arrests 3 Durban consulate fugitives

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — South African police Saturday arrested three of the six fugitives who have been hiding in the British consulate here for 23 days as they tried to leave the office.

Anti-apartheid Natal Indian Congress (NIC) President George Sempers told reporters from behind the bars of a police truck that he and fellow NIC officials M.J. Naidoo and Mewa Ramgobin had been seized by police when they attempted to leave the consulate.

He said the other three detainees remained inside and he had no idea when they would try to leave.

Mr. Sempers, who tried to leave with the others and merge into the Saturday lunch-time crowds of central Durban, told Reuters from a police truck: "We decided to come out this morning ... we came out to go home and explain to the world why we were detained."

"The police stopped us on leaving. So far as we are concerned we were detained unlawfully."

Five of the six were detained but later freed when a judge found the detention orders invalid. New detention orders were then issued for all six.

An elaborate plan was set up to allow foreign correspondents to

witness Saturday's attempt at visiting an address in an Indian district of the city.

But the arrangement fell through and the reporters rushed to the consulate following a telephone message that the three had been held.

Earlier Saturday, NIC officials said the six would end their sit-in after a court ruling due on Monday on their appeals against detention orders, which allow indefinite jail without charge.

The sit-in has brought diplomatic relations between South Africa and Britain to their lowest ebb in many years. It began when the six anti-apartheid campaigners walked into the consulate on Sept. 13.

On Friday Le Grange accused the UDF of pursuing revolutionary goals and said it was

doing the work of the banned African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group.

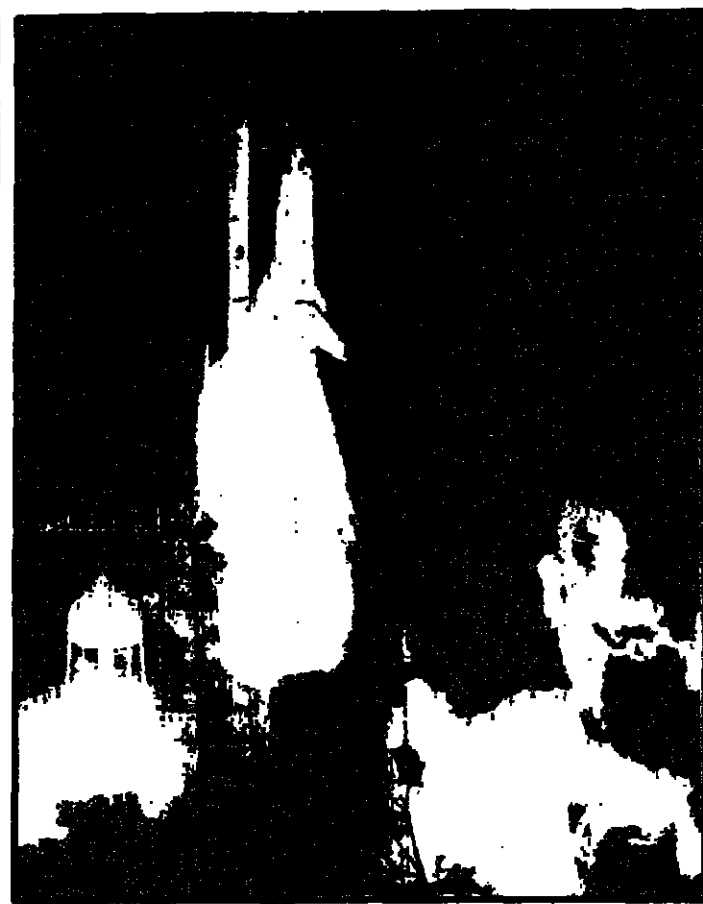
Both the UDF and the NIC opposed elections in August under a new constitution which gives a junior role in government to Indians and mixed-race coloured South Africans but excludes the 73-per-cent black majority from any say in power.

In a grave blow to diplomatic ties between London and Pretoria, South Africa reacted to Britain's refusal to evict the six by announcing it would not send back four of its citizens due to face arms smuggling charges in Britain this month.

The six have been living under spartan conditions in the seventh floor of the consulate, sleeping on the floor and eating food passed in by families.

An international storm of protest greeted their detention, which took place at the time of elections as part of a clampdown by the South African authorities on dissent.

But the United States and Dutch governments on Thursday turned down requests by the six for sanctuary made last weekend. The West German and French governments have not replied to the appeals, sent to the four embassies.



U.S. space shuttle Challenger takes off Friday on an eight-day mission with a crew of seven astronauts (AP wire photo)

Challenger crew face communication problems

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The seven-member crew of the space shuttle Challenger spent their first night in space without their most important communications link with earth.

While spokesmen said the problem of the multi-million dollar communications network would not have a significant impact on Challenger's eight-day mission, experts on the ground worked through the night trying to repair it.

Challenger had other means of transmitting and receiving information, but the loss of its most advanced communication link seemed likely to reduce the effectiveness of its scientific mission.

The problem was traced to an automated antenna aboard Challenger that is supposed to "track" an orbiting satellite which relays its signals to stations on the ground.

The antenna "dish" aboard Challenger would not respond to automated commands which are supposed to keep it aligned simultaneously with the shuttle, the relay satellite and ground stations dotted around the globe.

"It will not jeopardize the mission," a spokesman said. Spokesmen at Kennedy Space Centre here and at Johnson Space Centre in Houston had only limited information about the situation and they told questioners to wait until morning for answers.

They said experts on the ground were working on the problem and they had to wait for answers from them before they could explain

the problem.

Challenger was carrying a variety of scientific instruments to observe the earth and its atmosphere and its record-setting crew of seven could still accomplish most of its assigned tasks despite the communication problem.

Mission spokesmen said they could not accurately assess the real impact on the mission until they learned more about the nature and extent of the problem with the communication satellite.

A satellite designed to take the earth's temperature and test theories of the "greenhouse effect" was released into orbit by Challenger on Friday after a three-hour delay caused by the deep cold of outer space.

The deployment followed a trouble-free launch that rocketed Challenger into space.

The \$40-million earth radiation budget satellite was released from the end of the shuttle's robot arm after astronaut Sally Ride eased the arm away, allowing the satellite to fly free.

The satellite remained motionless as hoped and mission control complemented Ms. Ride on her precise work.

"We aim to please," said Ms. Ride, who is making her second space journey.

She had kept the satellite dangling on the end of the arm for hours, holding it in sunlight to warm up two solar panels and an antenna that had malfunctioned in the cold.

Plutonium ship leaves France for Japan

CHERBOURG, France (R) — A Japanese ship with a large cargo of highly radioactive plutonium was on its way to Japan Saturday after loading amid tight security at the channel port of Cherbourg.

The 16,000-tonne ore ship Seishin Maru set off Friday night despite heavy seas and protests from environmentalists who say the plutonium is a potential target for capture by guerrillas and could pollute the environment if an accident occurred.

Officials said the ship's route was a secret. But in August a French government spokesman said that for security reasons it would travel via the Panama Canal instead of the Suez Canal.

The spokesman said French and American warships would escort the Japanese vessel, which would also be tracked by a U.S. military satellite.

The 251 kilos of plutonium — a radioactive metal that does not occur in nature — are derived from enriched uranium supplied to Japan by the United States. Japanese nuclear reactors used the uranium, converting it partly to plutonium. The spent fuel was sent to France where the plutonium was extracted. It is now destined for an experimental fast breeder reactor at Joyo.

Japan and the U.S. have spent two years negotiating a safe way of transporting the plutonium, which environmentalists say is the largest amount of the nuclear material ever to be carried in a single consignment on board a merchant ship.

An official at the French Nuclear Safety Secretariat said the plutonium was not of military quality and could not be made into bombs. It was practically insoluble in water and its sophisticated packaging was completely resistant, he said.

But the international environmentalist group Greenpeace said the recent accident in which the French freighter Mont Louis sank off Belgium with over 200 tonnes of mildly radioactive uranium hexafluoride showed how dangerous sea transport could be. Divers have salvaged the cargo.

Five killed in Karachi violence

KARACHI (R) — Five people were reported killed and more than 300 injured when fierce fighting broke out Saturday between rival Muslim sects in a Karachi slum area.

Troops who had moved into the Liaquatbagh area earlier in the day to quell clashes between Shia Muslims, a minority in Pakistan, and majority Sunni Muslims, clamped a curfew on the district, officials said.

They said mosques were damaged and shops and banks were on fire in the violence. Hospital and social workers said five people were killed.

Police posted at Bonn embassy in Prague

PRAGUE (R) — Extra Czechoslovak police were posted Saturday around the West German embassy in Prague, where nearly 100 East Germans are camped out seeking a passage to the West.

In what appeared to be the first move by the Czechoslovak authorities in the two-week drama, police were deployed at street corners near the embassy to examine the papers of passers-by.

On Friday night it was announced in Bonn that members of the federal frontier police who provide the internal guard for the embassy had been posted inside the perimeter wall and fence to prevent a repeat of an incident Friday when about 10 East Germans climbed in.

The West German guards could not be seen this morning from the cobbled road that runs in front of the huge baroque Palais Lobkowitz which houses the embassy.

The embassy has been temporarily closed because the staff could not cope with the large influx of East Germans.

The Czechoslovak police checked personal documents and looked into shopping bags of people who went by but did not stop locals or this correspondent from approaching the embassy.

They appeared to be standing by in case of further approaches by East Germans.

It was not clear whether they had been posted at the request of the West German Foreign Ministry, which has appealed to East Germans not to try this method of obtaining emigration papers.

Diplomats in the embassy have been keeping a complete silence on the affair and Czechoslovak government officials say it is not their concern, referring callers to the embassy.

There was no sign Saturday of the embassy occupiers. However, more than a dozen West German diplomatic cars were parked outside the building, indicating unusually busy activity for a normally quiet Saturday morning.

Seychelles will not be base for superpowers, leader says

VICTORIA (R) — The Seychelles will never become a military base for either the Soviet Bloc or the West, President France Albert Rene said in a radio broadcast. "We will always maintain our freedom and independence," he said in a major speech stressing the country's non-alignment Friday.

Mr. Rene, who came to power after a 1977 coup, dismissed reports that his government would grant the Soviet Union military facilities.

He did not identify the reports, but the September issue of the U.S. magazine Newsweek said Moscow was concerned about the emergence of pro-Western governments in the region and was courting Mr. Rene's government.

Mr. Rene said no country could ignore the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union were the world's major powers. The navies of both countries visit the islands.

Seychelles was a non-aligned country, said Mr. Rene, whose government had been labelled pro-Soviet by the Western media. "We have struggled successfully to remain well-balanced between the two powers," he said.

Mr. Rene, without naming Newsweek, dismissed an allegation by the magazine that the Soviet Union had given Seychelles \$5 million worth of fuel that could be used by the Soviet Navy.

He said about 1,000 tonnes of it had gone into the tanks of the country's main fishing vessel "to allow it to go out to fish and earn money to be used for the benefit of our people."

Not one gallon had been given to any Soviet warship.

Agreed with a Newsweek assertion that the Soviet Union had donated military aid, but said that since it was a gift it was justifiable.

which the report ascribed to "the gracious concession of the government to the citizenry."

It said a large number of political prisoners had been released in Uruguay, although it had received complaints that the prisoners had been tortured while in custody.

The ICHR added it had received many assurances that Uruguay's planned elections will be free and added: "Despite the limitations... the commission considers that the situation of human rights in Uruguay has improved considerably."

The commission cited "positive change" as a result of the new civilian government in El Salvador, but stated that human rights violations continue to a lesser degree.

The ICHR said punishing human rights violators was "indispensable" and called for renewed efforts to find a peaceful solution to armed conflicts in Central America.

But the report stated the ICHR had "managed to ascertain" that the Sandinista regime had made full use of the state's resources "which places it in an advantageous position."

The commission said Paraguay, Latin America's longest-lasting dictatorship, had made "modest progress" on some human rights.

Regarding Chile, the ICHR said it was "deeply concerned" about growing violence leading to violations of the right to life and the "increasing number of deaths" attributed to unidentified civilians during street demonstrations.

The commission said some deaths reported as resulting from clashes with security forces were actually summary executions.

"It is evident that if the situation is not corrected soon by peaceful and rational means, the use of force and violence (in Chile) could have grave consequences for the observance of human rights," the report emphasised.

2 Turkish soldiers jailed in Greece

ATHENS (R) — A Greek civil court Friday sentenced two Turkish soldiers to six months and 20 days imprisonment each for entering Greece illegally, a Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

The two soldiers were arrested by a Greek patrol last Wednesday inside Greek territory near the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace, he said.

They were tried by a civil court in Alexandroupolis and said they crossed into Greek territory to pick melons from a nearby field.

"They were both armed but offered no resistance. They appealed against the sentence and were taken to a prison pending their appeal, possibly next month," the official said.

He denied reports that Greece had protested to Ankara about this incident and a similar one earlier this week when a Turkish soldier entered Greece without permission while conducting a geographical survey. The Turk escaped when he saw a Greek patrol approaching.

The official said there was no exchange of fire in either incident.

El Salvador, guerrillas exchange prisoners

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Salvadoran leaders said Friday the biggest prisoner exchange of their country's five-year-old civil war is virtually complete, involving 64 members of the guerrilla forces and eight army officers.

"All the negotiations were conducted and achieved before the first of June," said Ruben Zamora, one of seven members of the political-diplomatic commission maintained by Salvadoran leftists.

He told a news conference the announcement was being made to counteract a report that had appeared Thursday despite an agreement not to publicise the exchange. He said the report had quoted military sources as saying the negotiations took place after moderate President Jose Napoleon Duarte took office June 1.

Mr. Zamora said the arrangement calls for evacuation of 60 of the guerrillas "disabled veterans" from rebel-held territory to other countries, the release of four guerrilla commanders from government jails and the release of eight army officers held by guerrillas.

The 60 wounded rebels were to be placed — 10 in each country — for medical treatment in West Germany, Sweden, France, Costa Rica, East Germany and Cuba.

The leaders said Mexico, the Netherlands and Nicaragua also were involved to some extent in the arrangements, most importantly allowing their territory or embassies to be used as waystations.

Mr. Zamora said the evacuation was almost complete.

The four guerrilla commanders and four of the army officers were said to have been exchanged Sept. 21, with four officers remaining to be released, apparently at the completion of the evacuation.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST TRICK

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column. East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K Q 7 6 3
♥ 9 6
♦ K 7 3
♣ Q 9 4

WEST
♠ 5 2
♥ Q 8 4 2
♦ J 10 9 6 4
♣ J 3

EAST
♠ J 10 9 8 4
♥ K J 3
♦ J 10 3
♣ A 10 7 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A
♥ A 10 7 5
♦ A Q 8 5 2
♣ K 6 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠.

We vividly recall the 1972 World Team Olympiad. Not only was it the first time this event was held in the United States, it was also held in Miami, the home town of one of your writers. We had the opportunity to renew old friendships and make new ones, and watch some of the best bridge in international

competition for many years. Sitting in the West chair on this hand was one of the world's great technicians — Jean Besse of Switzerland.

This will not go down in history as one of his finest moments — he himself called his play lazy! But it certainly produced one of the most unforgettable tricks he has ever won.

Against three no trump Besse led top-of-nothing in spades. Declarer won the ace and led a club to the queen and ace. East shifted to the jack of hearts and, when declarer held up, continued with the king and three of the suit. Now declarer won the ace.

Although the odds favored a 3-2 division in diamonds, South had to consider overcoming a 4-1 break, while maintaining entries to both hands and keeping West from gaining the lead to cash the queen of hearts. Since he needed only four tricks from the suit, he ideally wanted to duck the first diamond to East — the safe hand.

Declarer led the two of diamonds. Correct technique would have been for Besse to insert the nine to force dummy's king, but he carelessly played the four. It might have dawned on declarer that he had nothing to lose by playing the seven from the board, but he thought he had a sure way of ducking the trick to East. He called for dummy's three.

You can imagine Besse's surprise and declarer's consternation. In a world championship, Besse had won the first trick in a suit with the four, to establish a new record!

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COLUMN

Beaten wife hides for 11 years

TAIPEI (R) — A wife beaten by her husband fled with her two young daughters to a remote mountain area of Taiwan and lived there for 11 years, existing only on wild berries and potatoes, police said. Lai Chum-Chu, 49, and her daughters, now 12 and 14, were finally discovered by police investigating another case. Lai had been reunited with her husband, police said.

Iron age murder victim unveiled

LONDON (R) — A prehistoric young Briton with a ginger beard, sideburns and manicured fingernails was unveiled by the British Museum as a probable human sacrifice 2,500 years ago. Experts said the corpse, stained deep brown after being preserved in a peat bog at Wiltshire in north west England since the Iron Age, was that of a man aged between 20 and 30. He had been strangled by animal sinew in an apparent ritual killing. "This discovery is extremely important," said Dr. Ian Stead, deputy director of the museum's Romano-British Department. "It is the only prehistoric body ever found in the British Isles. We have never before had sight of an individual from the Iron Age."

Son's cancer may result from father's orders in Vietnam

WASHINGTON (R) — The son of a retired U.S. Navy commander in Vietnam disclosed that he had cancer possibly caused by the defoliant Agent Orange which his father had ordered used in the Vietnam War. Elmo Zunawalt III, 38, said in the forthcoming issue of Parade weekly magazine that "medical literature indicates some suggestive evidence of a connection between Agent Orange and lymphoma," the form of cancer from which he suffers. But he said he did not hold his father, retired Admiral Elmo Zunawalt Jr., responsible for the disease.

2-day-old baby gets heart pacemaker

BELGRADE (R) — A two-day-old baby girl born in Yugoslavia with a serious heart ailment has become one of the world's youngest recipients of a heart pacemaker, Yugoslav medical sources said. The pacemaker, the size of a thumb-nail and weighing 40 grammes, was implanted by a three-man team of Yugoslav surgeons at Belgrade's Mother and Child Institute. The baby was born underweight with a complicated heart condition and doctors decided a pacemaker was the only way of saving her. There was no immediate word on the baby's condition.

De Lorean's wife seeks divorce

LOS ANGELES (R) — Model Cristina Ferrare Friday filed for divorce from carmaker John De Lorean, who was acquitted weeks ago of peddling cocaine. The couple separated on Sept. 16 and Mr. De Lorean's lawyer, Howard Weitzman, said then: "The pressure apparently got too much for them." Ms. Ferrare, 33 — 26 years younger than her husband — had sat by Mr. De Lorean throughout his four-month trial. She ran sobbing from the court when he was found not guilty. Ms. Ferrare, in a petition filed with the Los Angeles superior court, asked for the dissolution of her 11-year marriage and for custody of their adopted son, Zachary, 13, and their daughter, Kathryn, six.

Actor Leonard Rossiter dies

LONDON (R) — British Actor Leonard Rossiter, who rose to fame as the seedy landlord in the television series Rising Damp, died Friday night after collapsing during a theatre performance in London's West End. Rossiter, 57, missed an entrance during the comedy Loot at the Lyric Theatre and staff found him unconscious in his dressing room. He was rushed to hospital but died after a 30-minute battle to revive him. He became a national star in the television comedy The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin, in which he played a jaded city gentleman, and was known to millions of viewers as the boarding house landlord in the series Rising Damp.